

**WEATHER**

Sunny and  
Warmer  
Moderate Winds

# Daily Worker

★

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# RED ARMY, YANKS JOIN

## *Historic Juncture at Torgau*

See Page 2





# Red Armymen Swim Elbe, Hail 'Amerikanskis'

By ANN STRINGER

TORGAU, Germany, April 26 (Delayed) (UP).—Down the street of Torgau came a Russian youth wearing blue shorts and a gray cap with a red hammer and sickle on it. "Bravo Americans!" he yelled.

"Bravo comrades."

He was dripping wet because he had swum the Elbe River to greet us. It was my first glimpse of the Russian Army.

I had just flown in a Piper Cub plane into this historic town where the official juncture of the Americans and Russians took place. We landed in a clover field, climbed over two road blocks and then saw the young Russian running up the street. A little earlier an American patrol had penetrated to Torgau.

The Elbe River is swarming with Russian soldiers, stripped to their shorts. They are swimming over to greet us. The Germans blew up all the bridges across the Elbe, but

there is a small fleet of shaky boats and canoes. I decided to cross the river in one of them and visit the Russians.

As the Russians on the eastern bank saw us coming in our canoe they rushed down to the river bank through the tall, wet grass and began yelling greetings. They helped us drag the canoe up on the bank, and then they all stood rigidly at attention for a moment. One by one they stepped forward, saluted, shook hands and stepped back into line.

## RECALLS STALINGRAD

Then Lieut. Grigori Otchukin, a veteran of Stalingrad, stepped forward to make a formal speech

in behalf of the Russians.

"A few months ago German soldiers were nearly in Stalingrad," he said. "Now Russian soldiers are in Berlin and Russian soldiers are here—all the way across Germany—with their American Allies."

Our party consisted of Lieut. Myril Mayer of Wood River, Ill., and Lieut. Raymond Worth of Galveston, Tex. The Russian soldiers insisted that we meet the commander of their regiment, so we started off. I noticed that almost all of our escort wore at least one brilliantly colored medal on their greenish tunics.

We were introduced to the commander, a quiet, stocky man with jet black hair. We gave the Russians our autographs. They gave us theirs. The commander invited us to lunch.

He said I was the first American

woman he and his troops had ever seen, and he seated me in the place of honor on his right at the luncheon.

Then the toasting began. When the Russians start toasting, it is serious business. We drank toasts in cognac. Then toast in wine. Then toasts in schnapps, then toasts in vodka. There was one other liquor which I could not identify but which tasted very much like straight grain alcohol.

## IN THE NICK OF TIME

I am afraid this historic meeting would have ended in a blackout for everybody, but luncheon was served just in time.

It started with creamed sardines and then highly seasoned meat patties. Many plates of hard-boiled eggs were passed and also plates of raw eggs. The Russians would break one end of the shell of the raw eggs

and then suck the yolk and white out.

After luncheon we talked with the Russians for about an hour and then decided to cross the river to our own lines again. Our trip back was made in what apparently had once been a racing shell used by some German sportsman. We pulled the shell up the river quite a distance because we did not want the current to sweep us down against a wrecked bridge. There were supposed to be two unexploded mines there.

The Russians ran to help us. They picked me up, put me in the shell and gave it a push. It was too hard a push and the shell half overturned, pitching me into the Elbe. When I climbed back in the shell I saw that some of my notes, which I had carefully taken in ink, were blurred.

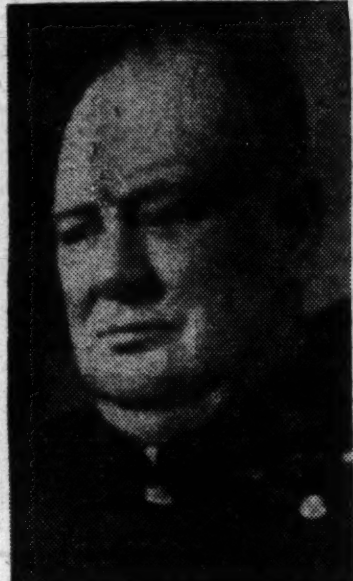
## Big 3 Leaders Salute Meeting of Armies



PRESIDENT TRUMAN



MARSHAL STALIN



PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL

## Juncture Symbolizes Unity: Truman

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UP).—Following is the text of President Truman's announcement of the juncture of Anglo-American and Soviet forces in Germany:

The Anglo-American armies under the command of General Eisenhower have met the Soviet forces where they intended to meet in the heart of Nazi Germany. The enemy has been cut in two.

This is not the hour of final victory in Europe, but the hour draws near, the hour for which all the American people, all the British peoples and all the Soviet people have toiled and prayed so long.

The union of our arms in the heart of Germany has a meaning for the world which the world will not miss. It means, first, that the last faint, desperate hope of Hitler and his gangster government has been extinguished. The common front and the common cause of the powers allied in this war against tyranny and inhumanity have been demonstrated in fact as they have long been demonstrated in determination. Nothing can divide or weaken the common purpose to its final Allied triumph in Germany.

Second, the junction of our forces at this moment signalizes to ourselves and to the world that the collaboration of our nations in the cause of peace and freedom is an effective collaboration which can surmount the greatest difficulties of the most extensive campaign in military history and succeed. Nations which can plan and fight together shoulder to shoulder in the face of such obstacles as distance and of language and of communications as we have overcome, can live together and can work together in the common labor of the organization of the world for peace.

Finally, this great triumph of Allied arms and Allied strategy is such a tribute to the courage and determination of Franklin Roosevelt as no words could ever speak, and that could be accomplished only by the persistence and the courage of the fighting soldiers and sailors of the Allied nations.

But, until our enemies are finally subdued in Europe and in the Pacific, there must be no relaxation of effort on the home front in support of our heroic soldiers and sailors and we all know there will be no pause on the battlefronts.

## Stalin Greeted Valor of Allied Troops

LONDON, April 27 (UP).—Text of a message from Marshal Stalin to the Red Army and Allied troops, broadcast by the Soviet Premier over the Moscow radio and recorded by United Press:

In the name of the Soviet government I address you, commanders and men of the Red Army and of the armies of our Allies. The victorious armies of the Allied powers, waging a war of liberation in Europe, have routed the German troops and linked up on the territory of Germany. Our task and our

duty are to complete the destruction of the enemy, to force him to lay down his arms and surrender unconditionally.

The Red Army will fulfill to the end this task and this duty to our people and to all freedom-loving peoples. I greet the valorous troops of our Allies who are standing on the territory of Germany, shoulder to shoulder with Soviet troops, and who are full of determination to carry out their duty to the end.

## Joined in Comradeship: Churchill

LONDON, April 27 (UP).—Text of a message from Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Marshal Joseph Stalin and President Truman:

After long journeys, toils and victories across land and oceans, across so many battlefields, the armies of the great Allies have traversed Germany and have joined hands together.

Now their task will be the destruction of all

remnants of German military resistance, the rooting out of Nazi power and the subjugation of Hitler's Reich.

For these purposes, ample forces are available, and we meet in true and victorious comradeship and with an inflexible resolve to fulfill our purpose and our duty. Let all march forward upon the foe,

## Yank, Soviet Armies Join

PARIS, April 27 (UP).—The United States and Soviet armies joined in force south of Berlin yesterday, splitting Germany completely in half in one of the great victories of the war.

As the historic junction sealing the fate of Germany was announced, Gen. George S. Patton's American 3d Army invaded Austria and headed for an imminent second juncture.



Gen. Hodges' U. S. 1st and Marshal Konev's 1st Ukrainian armies joined forces Thursday in a historic juncture at Torgau (1) 75 miles south of Berlin. Meanwhile in the Reich capital (3) the Soviet armies, compressing the Nazi garrison into a 30 square mile area, took Charlottenburg in the western part of the city and the Tempelhof airdrome, in the south.

tion with a Red Army marching up the Danube Valley. This meeting would cut the remnants of the German forces into three parts—the northern coastal area, Czechoslovakia and the Alpine redoubt.

President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin announced the junction in force of the American and the Soviet troops, which linked up 13,000,000 Allied fighting men for the final destruction of Adolf Hitler's Reich. The Red Army had driven 990 miles from Moscow, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's men 635 miles from the Normandy beachhead.

News of the juncture was released at noon (EWT) in Washington, London and Moscow through simultaneous, although not identical statements.

Patrols made the first contact Wednesday. The junction in force was effected Thursday in the Torgau area, 75 miles south of Berlin, by Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' 1st American Army and Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army.

The American 3d and 7th Armies, also scored successes which on another day, would have been

called sensational.

Patton's tanks, roaring across the Austrian frontier, were in radio contact with Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's 3rd Ukrainian Army and front dispatches said the two forces might be only 30 to 50 miles apart. Last official reports made the distance nearer 85. Patton's infantry captured the Danube fortress city of Regensburg.

Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's 7th Army at the southern end of the line, on Patton's right flank, made a spectacular breakthrough on a 45-mile front.



# Adopt Soviet 3-Vote Request



Liberated prisoners in the former Nazi prison camp at Gotha demonstrate enemy torture methods to U.S. Generals Dwight D. Eisenhower (center), Omar S. Bradley (second from left) and George S. Patton (left).

## Parley Approves Joint Presidency Set-Up, Hopeful on Poland

By JOSEPH STAROBIN and FREDERICK V. FIELD

**SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.**—The United Nations Conference today voted unanimously to extend invitations to the Soviet Byelo-Russian and Ukrainian republics to become initial members of the World Organization. It is understood that delegations from there will arrive before the meetings are over.

At the same time the hope was formally expressed that a Polish government of national unity would be formed in time to sit at these charter sessions.

The conference also approved the steering committee's action on the presidency issue, an issue which had been grossly distorted in the press.

The steering committee, earlier in the day, had elected a joint conference presidency composed of Secretary of State Stettinius, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, Chinese Foreign Minister Soong and British Minister Eden representing the four sponsoring nations.

The committee thereby emphasized the wartime unity forged at Moscow and Teheran.

### STETTINIUS' JOB

The joint conference presidents have delegated to Mr. Stettinius the job of chairing all steering and executive committee meetings to assure efficiency and continuity in the conference work.

For the second time in two days the efforts of most of the press of this country to find explosive issues has been defeated. Yesterday Mr. Molotov in his press conference and opening address took the guts out of the hysterical campaign to picture the Soviet Union as the bad boy of the conference. Today the steering committee's wise decision on the presidency has proved press rumors on this question groundless.

Another steering committee action was to decline to act on a request by Molotov that Poland be seated at the conference. The action came as no surprise in view of the official and frequently stated position of the British and American governments.

At the committee meeting Molotov moved that the two Soviet Republics be invited as charter members of the conference and the steering committee acquiesced without discussion.

This afternoon's plenary session approved the action without debate, officially inviting the Ukraine and White Russia to sit in on the sessions.

### PRESIDENCY ISSUE

There were wild distortions carried by the press over the presidency issue.

The presidency issue was important, though not for the reasons advanced by even so dignified a sheet as the New York Times. Mr. Molotov never opposed Mr. Stettinius himself as conference presi-

dent. What he did oppose was the principle advanced by Mr. Eden and Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla, who wanted to turn over the presidency to a single power. At today's session Molotov was strongly supported by the French.

In objecting to Mr. Eden's proposal, the Soviet Foreign Minister was urging the carrying over into the World Security Organization of the joint leadership which had been tested and proved on the battlefield. He was reminding the delegates that the war is being won by a coalition of the great democratic nations. He was insisting that the success of UNCTO and the strength of the new world organization could be assured only by a continuation of the same joint arrangement.

The issue was plainly whether there is to be an actual joint leadership of this conference and of the security organization or not. The presidency of UNCTO is therefore of both symbolic and substantive significance. It cannot be dismissed as a mere matter of diplomatic courtesy.

It is a role which not only carries tremendous power and prestige but also symbolizes whether or not the new security organization will mark a new step in history or simply repeat futile procedures of the past.

The official hope for Poland's presence here, while not yet solving the reorganization of the Warsaw government, greatly improved chances for this. It administers another resounding rebuke to those sections of the press which have sought to manufacture hour-by-hour crisis here.

The steering committee of the conference also elected an executive committee of 14 members. This may or may not signify an expansion of the proposed security council from 11 to 14 members.

They are: The United States, the USSR, Great Britain, France and China plus Ustralia, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Iran, Mexico, Netherlands, and Yugoslavia.

## Bradley Hails Soviet, U.S. Heroes

**U. S. 12TH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, April 27 (UP).**—Text of Gen. Omar N. Bradley's Order of the Day:

Soldiers of the First, Third, Ninth and 15th American armies: At 1640 hours, April 25, 1945, in the 29th month of our war against German Government, American troops of the 12th Army group joined forces with the Soviet elements of Marshal Konev's First Ukrainian Army group.

These armies have come to you from ruins of Stalingrad and Sevastopol—across the scorched cities of the Ukraine.

In two years they have smashed 1,400 miles through German armies to drive the enemy from Russia and pursue him to the

Elbe.

Their achievements—and they have given immortality to a people that would not be conquered—are made more meaningful by your own deeds.

Across 3,800 miles of an ocean supply line you forced a coast the enemy had been years preparing against you. Within four months after landing you destroyed whole armies—to take Paris, free France and give the world a symbol of freedom.

When the enemy raised a new army and threw it into the winter battle of the Ardennes you smashed it and flung its remnants back. You have beaten and broken down his mighty Siegfried line. You crossed the Rhine in your

stride, encircled and reduced the Ruhr.

While demonstrating new lessons in mobile warfare you have annihilated whole groups of German armies in the west on their own German soil. In 10 months you have fought your way 700 miles from the beaches. These accomplishments were secured by your courage, your resourcefulness and by your comrades who died to achieve them.

You have shared in the liberation of four nations, given hope to others and conquered half of Germany. The people of America who armed you have had great faith in you. You have justified that faith as you will in the battles that follow.

## News Finds Workers Happy Here--'But War's Still On'

By NAT LOW

The tens of thousands of workers of the world's greatest garment center poured from the immense and closely packed buildings a few minutes after noon yesterday to learn that the historic junction between the American and Soviet troops had taken place in Germany.

As is the tradition in the garment center, the workers gathered in large and small groups at the street corners discussing the eventful news.

There were no showers of ticker tape, no cheers. Just quiet, grim satisfaction at a job that was done at the cost of much precious blood.

### HE EXPECTED IT

I asked a man at the corner of 36th Street and 7th Avenue how he felt about it. "We expected it so it didn't surprise me. As long as the allies were united Hitlerism was finished. I hope they finish off every Nazi they catch. The gangsters."

His friend, who had been listening, had a strange expression on his face. "How President Roosevelt would have loved to see this day. Ach, how it hurts to think he is dead. He worked so hard for this."

At 36th Street and 7th Avenue I managed to get into another group discussing the news. A cutter named Joseph Kolman said, "For four years I've waited for this day but now I don't feel like celebrating. My boy, he is with the 7th Army and they are still fighting hard in the mountains in the south."

No, the war is not over yet. Who knows how much blood will be spilled yet before the last Germans are killed."

One little man, with crow's feet around his twinkling eyes, quipped: "Ah, now our boys will learn how tough the Russians are. Wait until they drink some vodka." He turned to another man near him and said, "Morris, wait till your boy come home. He'll be telling you stories about the Russians and about the vodka he drank."

### HITLER'S PUSS

I walked along the crowded streets. Everywhere the small

groups of animated people. You could catch snatches of conversation. "I would like to see Hitler's face today." . . . "And I remember when the Russians were fighting for Moscow. What terrible days!"

At Times Square crowds were gathered around the Times building reading the hastily lettered bulletins on the side of the building. . . . The bottom one, near the still black-draped portrait of President Roosevelt, was all in capes.

"PRESIDENT TRUMAN ANNOUNCES JUNCTION OF SOVIET AND AMERICAN FORCES IN GERMANY."

A soldier with an overseas ribbon read it carefully. "That's good," he said. "That's very, very good."

## Wine Flows in Junction Toasts

By C. R. CUNNINGHAM

**WITH THE SOVIET ARMY EAST OF THE ELBE, April 27 (UP).**—An American general and a Red Army general sat down side by side today and toasted each other, their divisions, their armies and their countries in champagne provided by the Soviets.

They were Maj. Gen. Emil F. Reinhardt, Detroit, commander of the American 69th Division; and a major general, commander of the 80th Division of Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian Army.

The divisions had contacted each other last evening when a patrol of the 69th "got lost" and went clear to the Elbe without encountering the enemy, but ran into "friendly elements."

The meeting that followed was a nightlong party, where staff officers of both sides drank vodka and scotch and ate German sardines taken from the huge barracks at the eastern end of the Elbe bridge.

Following the meeting at Torgau, the American patrol had taken back several Russian officers who

discussed plans for today's meeting between the two generals.

The meeting was pretty much in a flurry as staff officers of the American division had started their celebration several hours earlier and by this time were in fine fettle. "The good old 69th did it," they said, slapping each other on the back.

When the two staffs met today, the Americans looked as though they hadn't stood the ordeal as well as the Soviet officers. The Russians had had a party of their own

on their side of the river.

Reinhardt introduced his staff and then the whole party went up the hill and into the barracks where the bottles of champagne were served by Soviet Army girls.

The interpreter for the Russian general said, "My general wants to congratulate the Americans on this day. It is a happy day for both armies. It is a happy day for both divisions."

Then the glasses were hoisted and the series of toasts began.



# Vandenberg Letter Bares His Poland Trickery

By HARRY FAINARU

DETROIT, April 27.—Here is a remarkable inside glimpse into the real strategy of Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.).

Vandenberg revealed his plans in a frank letter to the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Albert Zadala, president of the American Priests of Polish Descent of the Archdiocese of Detroit, which appeared in a recent issue of Dziennik Polski, pro-fascist Polish daily published here. The Michigan Senator and American delegate to San Francisco said that he agreed fully with Msgr. Zadala's attacks on the Soviet Union and on the Yalta agreement. But he emphasized that he spoke as a "realist" procedure to undermine in outlining the best



VANDENBERG

the Yalta decision on Poland and to use the Polish issue at the San Francisco conference.

Vandenberg concedes that "there seems to be no immediate escape from this Yalta-verdict" on Poland.

"Our problem," he adds, "is to take advantage of whatever opportunities still remain with us to persist in behalf of 'justice' for Poland." Vandenberg sees three such opportunities.

"The first opportunity realistically confronts us NOW," he says.

(This is, to distort and prevent from being executed the Yalta decision that the new provisional government of Poland is to be based on the existing Warsaw government.)

"We have a right to demand that the new 'Provisional Polish Government'

(contemplated by the Yalta agreement) shall be truly representative of ALL legitimate Polish interests instead of being the mere lengthened shadow of the Lublin Government."

(Vandenberg makes it clear that he wants all the miscellaneous anti-Soviet elements outside Poland such as General Bor and General Anders to be represented.)

## CHANCE AT FRISCO

"The next opportunity arises at the San Francisco conference," Vandenberg explains, still speaking in his role as chief strategist for the anti-Soviet Polish groups in this country.

Vandenberg again injects his familiar emphasis on "justice" and adds:

"Therefore, I am contending that this new Peace League must have a broader

jurisdiction which shall include the right to investigate and explore and recommend corrections (including the revision of prior treaties, etc.)."

"I believe this is your second great chance—in practical terms—for the cause of free Poland," Vandenberg says.

Vandenberg's third point is that the problem can best be handled by the peace conference—and he suggests that an attempt to expand Poland's eastern border at the expense of the Soviet Union should be made there.

"The question of a possible physical revision of Polish boundaries will then go to the final peace table," he explains. "The Yalta agreement says that the western boundary will be appropriately thus referred. From my point of view I know of no reason why all boundaries should not be thus referred."

## McGoldrick's Vote Kills Mayor's Proposed Budget

By HARRY RAYMOND

Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick, in hot pursuit of the mayoralty nomination, continued his walkout on the LaGuardia administration yesterday. His vote in a deadline budget meeting of the Board of Estimate, and those of the five borough presidents who rallied behind him, tossed into the discard the Mayor's \$751,527,715 budget for 1945-1946.

The \$763,213,014 McGoldrick-dictated budget, which the board sent after two bitter sessions to the City Council, was characterized by Council president Newbold Morris as "irresponsible, reckless and demagogic."

The new budget rejects the \$240 cost-of-living bonuses proposed by the Mayor for school teachers and under the McGoldrick formula sets the bonus at an amount "not to exceed \$350."

Deputy Mayor Rufus McGahen, who voted with Morris against the McGoldrick budget, charged McGoldrick's action of seeking favor from the teachers by promising them a windfall was "unjustified discrimination."

### SPEAKS FOR MAYOR

McGahen said if the Comptroller was sincere he would have moved to raise the pay of the "lower-paid custodial employees of the Department of Education." McGahen said he was expressing the Mayor's opinion.

The Mayor, meanwhile, said he

would have something to say about McGoldrick's action of bolting the budget. He did not say when he would talk on the matter. He was at Yankee Stadium watching the Yankees play the Washington Senators when the final McGoldrick break came at City Hall.

One union leader who expressed approval of McGoldrick's action was Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, CIO. In a statement issued at the union's headquarters, Mrs. Russell said "we are gratified." She added that during the summer session of the State Legislative the union would back the city administration's effort to secure a more just share of state-collected taxes for financing city services.

Newbold Morris saw the action of McGoldrick and the borough presidents in a different light. He charged McGoldrick with "buying votes with taxpayers' money," leading the city to a state of financial insolvency and added:

"No subtlety, no artistry could relieve the sordid motives behind the votes which have shown complete lack of interest in the financial integrity of the city."

This, he said, was a challenge to the "forces of good government."

## Jewish Unionists Going to Frisco

The Trade Union Committee for Jewish Unity yesterday announced that it is sending a delegation to San Francisco for the purpose of securing support of world labor representatives for the program of the American Jewish Conference.

Morris Muster, president of the United Furniture Workers and Maurice Rosenberg, administrative secretary of the committee were designated.

In a statement, Muster noted that the Chicago CIO convention adopted resolutions against anti-Semitism and for abrogation of the Palestine White Paper of 1939. A similar position was taken by the London Trade Union Conference.

Muster further noted that the program of the American Jewish Conference has the support of the British Board of Jewish Deputies and the World Jewish Congress.

"I am sure that the representatives of world organized labor presently at San Francisco, will be glad to lend their aid in effectuating this program," added Muster.

## Mrs. Truman Plans No Press Meetings

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UP).—Mrs. Harry S. Truman will hold no more First Lady conferences, she stated in a message sent last night addressed to Ruth Montgomery, chairman of MRPCA (Mrs. Roosevelt's Press Conference Association).

"I wish you would tell the members of your organization that I do not expect to hold any press conferences," the message read.

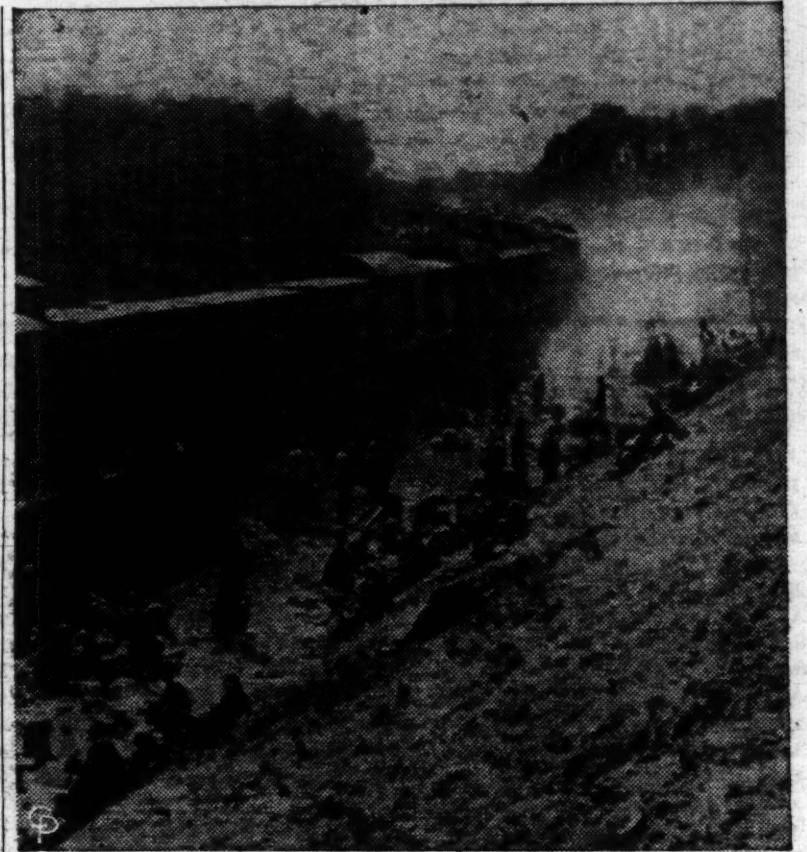
"I am hoping to meet all of you a little later on after we move to the White House. My husband and I deeply appreciate your good wishes and expressions of admiration for us."

It was signed, "Bess W. Truman."

## 'No Credit to Fourth Estate'

"The U. S. press in on exhibition at this conference," says Peter Edson in the New York World-Telegram yesterday, "and a lot of showoffs in the business aren't doing it any good."

"The wild predictions," said Edson, "about what's going to happen, and the utterly irresponsible experting by amateurs and cookoo pouring millions of words out on this conference in the apparent intent to put it in the worst possible light don't reflect any credit on the once-proud fourth estate."



Jewish slave laborers who were being taken into the heart of Germany aboard a German prison train released by the U. S. 9th Army forces. The 2,500 liberated captives starving and in need of medical care, are shown sitting beside the train, resting and cooking meals. They are under the care of the Army and the Red Cross.

## Press Acts Badly On Conference

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

Bad acting by a great section of the American press is a disturbing feature of the San Francisco Conference's opening. From many of the news reports, it would seem as though the editorial departments had deliberately set out to do what they could to wreck the meeting.

"Gloomy," "pessimistic," "puzzled" are some of the adjectives used to express the feelings of mysterious anonymous "delegates." "A mess," "confusion" and other like terms are employed to describe the unfolding of Allied unity in accounts based on the wildest speculations. The wire services, which generally pride themselves on "objectivity" are running along the same groove.

Of course, it is to be expected that pro-Hitler papers of the type of the New York Daily News (which yesterday defended treason by defending Petain) would do their bit toward caricaturing the conference. It is no surprise that "Iron Cross" O'Donnell of that paper calls San Francisco "a confusion circus" and writes that the atmosphere is one "of utter confusion, cynicism and distrust." That is the type of stuff Goebbels would want to put out, and O'Donnell is always willing to oblige in that direction. The very merit of the conference in bringing together so many different nations is distorted by this Nazi-minded scribbler, through appeals to prejudice against the odd names (to Americans) of Muslim and other delegates.

The New York Times, however, in giving its main headlines yesterday morning to these words, Parley

in Dispute Over Permanent Head, does furnish surprise and disappointment. Editorially the Times is committed to success for San Francisco. But in headlining alleged differences and in playing up such matters way out of proportion to the positive events, the Times harms the conference. The Mephistopheles of Munichism apparently is still looking over its editorial shoulder, suggesting fears and reserve.

### PM'S SPECULATIONS

PM, too, trots along the same path as the Times. Its headline on San Francisco, big on its front page, ran: Stalin Message Fails to Break Polish Deadlock. Such a headline was based on the most extravagant speculation as to whether there was a "Stalin message" at all and as to what it said if there was any.

The night edition of the New York World-Telegram plays up a dispatch by the United Press which says "the whole chairmanship thing is a mess," quoting an unnamed "American delegate" to that effect.

The American press will have to do much better if it wants to share in the proud distinction of making San Francisco a success.

### Job Ratios

More than 2,000,000 firms in the United States employ less than 100 workers and 50,000 companies hire more than that number.

### News Capsules

## House Votes Pre-Combat Rule

The HOUSE yesterday unanimously adopted a draft extension bill carrying a provision banning future use of 18-year-old draftees in combat until they have had six months training. . . . PRESIDENT TRUMAN had one of his busiest days yesterday since he took office. He held 16 different conferences in addition to an 8 a.m. breakfast date with U. S. District Judge Lewis Schwellenbach of Washington State.

The Maritime Commission announced yesterday that it will name one of its largest ships for ERNIE PYLE, the Scripps-Howard war reporter who was killed on Ie Shima April 18.

The PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, largest Republican paper in Pennsylvania, has denounced the GOP leadership for trying to kill the Brown Bill for a permanent FEPC, the equivalent of New York's Ives-Quinn measure, and demanded its passage at this session of the legislature. The Brown Bill has been bottled in committee since January. On floor for a vote, Wednesday a motion to discharge the bill from the committee must

tered 97 votes, eight shy of the number needed. . . . Freedom for minority groups was urged by war heroes who had flown against the Nazis in France, Italy and Germany, in testimony before the Illinois Senate Judiciary Committees on a bill to create an ILLINOIS FEPC. Over 200 appeared at the Springfield hearing. Samuel Adams Jackson III of Chicago, medically discharged veteran now a student in the school of law at Northwestern University, was spokesman for the war veterans.

The executive committee of the ILLINOIS HOUSE unanimously approved a resolution calling upon the U. S. delegation to the United Nations conference in San Francisco to support a world organization that will use force, if necessary, to assure future peace.

### Steel Record

Alexander Chalkov, smelter at the Stalin Kuznetsk steel works, smelted 5,000 tons of steel above his quota during 1944 for a total wartime smelted production equal to 2,250 tanks.



## The Texas Rattler and the Lady-- A Strange Tale of Travelers Aid



By JOHN MELDON

Everything was proceeding as usual at Pennsylvania Station's Servicemen's Lounge—the lounge that occupies the entire marbled mezzanine section of the vast depot—when a woman's scream rent the air. What happened was this: one of the 800 volunteer hostesses in the lounge, which is run by the Travelers Aid Society, suddenly froze in her dainty shoes and gazed in horrified fascination at the floor. Then came the feminine wail for help! A big rattlesnake was slithering toward her. Right behind it came a sun-bronzed sailor who jumped up from a cot where he'd been napping. The hostess' scream became a nonstop wail and the sailor was both embarrassed and annoyed. With one tattooed hand he grabbed the rattler and with the other he deliberately slapped it right on its snout and meanwhile he talked fast to the badly frightened hostess. Dozens of soldiers crowded around and cops on the station floor below nervously began searching for what they thought was undoubtedly a first class murderer. The sailor held on to the rattler and explained:

"Lady, there ain't no call for ya to git excited," he panted. "This here rattler is mine! He musta clumb outa my bag where I had him all tucked in." He paused briefly to smack the snake, who was also annoyed. "I'm a'takin him back to my ship," the sailor went on. "The other mascot we had died durin' a fracas. So when I got a furlough to come home, the boys said Texas—that's my name—Texas, you bring back another mascot!"

As he practically tied the snake into knots to put him in a duffle bag the sailor remarked defensively to a bunch of GI's who were eyeing him grimly: "Now look, fellahs, he's one hundred percent defanged, so help me! Why, he wouldn't hurt nobody!"

### HELPED 6,770,041

I got the story while interviewing Mrs. Emma Buettner, Director of Troops in Transit Service for Travelers Aid, a modest unassuming organization that has done a magnificent job in the war effort. Mrs. Buettner told me about some of the things what the Travelers Aid



At the Servicemen's Lounge at the Pennsylvania Station in New York, operated by the Traveler's Aid Society, servicemen waiting for trains (top photo) are shown enjoying the free refreshments at the Lounge counter. Lower photo shows two tired soldiers resting on one of the Lounge's plentiful chairs. They are also cots and bunks. Volunteer aides will wake up a sleeping serviceman at his request when train time rolls around.—Daily Worker Photo.

has done to help servicemen at the Pennsylvania lounge.

"Since the time we opened the lounge, in March, 1942, until the end of March this year, 6,770,041 servicemen have used our lounge at the Pennsy," she said. "We provide the boys with sleeping decks, lounging chairs, baggage checking, games, miniature movies, music and a refreshment bar, among other things. We handle 200,000 pieces of baggage monthly and help boys in whatever way we can."

Mrs. Buettner said the Pennsy lounge is operated around the clock, seven days weekly by 800 volunteer workers. "They come from every strata of society," she said with pride. "Professional and society women, lawyers, doctors, girl clerks and housewives. They put in regular three and four hour shifts and have done a splendid job in helping the boys coming home on leave, going to camp or across."

I was amazed at that figure of 6,770,041! That's darn near half

our total armed forces. And Travelers Aid had given them lemonade, coffee and doughnuts, it has given much needed rest and paged them individually when their train came in, put through long distance calls for them—it had traced down missing kinfolk and had performed a hundred other important chores. And the lounge, I found, is not limited to Americans; it is open to any uniformed man or woman from the United Nations.

Mrs. Buettner reminisced a bit: "At the beginning of the war," she said, "the boys were full of pranks and cutting up." She laughed and went on, "They were the emancipated youth, you might say. But we've noticed a change. Those coming back from across are thoughtful and hardened, but in an admirable sort of way. They make less noise now and you see them sitting in the lounge quietly, thinking. Yes, they have changed, they're more mature...."

## How Public Can Aid OPA Low Cost Clothing Program

By JOSEPH C. WARREN  
Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 27.—In the face of well organized and highly vocal opposition from textile and garment manufacturers, government agencies under leadership of Price Administrator Chester Bowles

are pushing steadily ahead in the program to place medium and low priced clothing for men, women and children on the shelves of retail stores throughout the country.

Already rollbacks embodied in the cotton garment order issued last month are being felt in large cities where cotton house dresses and similar items are appearing at sharply reduced prices.

"All these controls, working together, should reduce clothing prices for lower and middle income families at least six percent below present levels," says Bowles, "and the full force of the program should be felt by late summer or early fall."

Bowles and his chief advisors emphasize, however, that the low-cost clothing program, like all price control projects, requires the continued support and cooperation of the public. The clothing program has been well integrated but the benefits from it will vanish into thin air unless local ration board price panels and the buying public in general continue to check ceiling prices on garments they buy and continue to demand the benefits of the price rollbacks.

**GOVERNMENT ORDERS**  
The government orders which make the price reduction possible include:

1—The specific ceiling prices on most cotton goods such as men's shirts, women's and children's cotton dresses, nightgowns and handkerchiefs. This regulation requires that the manufacturer must place a retail price tag on each item before it leaves his factory.

The buyer can tell at a glance if that price tag is still there when he makes his purchase.

2—The OPA regulation issued last January, forbidding clothing manufacturers from making extra charges for "overfancying" garments.

Consumers can cooperate in this phase by refusing to pay extra prices for cheap ornaments on dresses, extra buttons, added frills.

3—The WPB order giving priorities to materials for medium and low-priced essential garments, aimed to reduce the inflationary effect of the increasing demand for high-priced items such as fancy house coats, hostess gowns, evening dresses, etc.

The buying public's cooperation in this project, price executives say, could be most helpful. There would be no incentive to manufacture luxury items if purchasers refused to buy them.

4—The Maximum Average Price regulation issued recently by OPA which makes it unlawful for a manufacturer to charge higher prices for garments in any given category than were his prices for the same category in a base period during 1943.

Consumers can cooperate here by checking retail prices. A similar regulation will soon apply to wholesalers.

5—The OPA regulation freezing retail markups at the level of March 19. This automatically passes on to the ultimate consumer the price reductions brought about by other phases of the program.

6—A WPB statement of policy which calls upon retail stores throughout the country to stop "scare" advertising, urging customers to buy now before the supply

of clothing has gone. Production and price officials admit that textiles of all kinds will be scarce through this year and probably through most of 1946. This could lead to a situation as bad as the meat supply problem now is if buyers started stampeding the stores for clothing. It might possibly end in a necessity for clothing rationing.

However, if consumers confine themselves to buying for actual needs only, there will be enough clothing to go around, experts say, and if they insist on paying no more than ceiling prices, the supply of clothing will remain within the means of most consumers.

### SNIPES AT PROGRAM

Opposition to the general clothing program first appeared in complaints to Congress over loss of profits by manufacturers. Bowles and his assistants, however, produced statistics showing textile and garment manufacturing profits "several times" as great during the war years as they were in 1941.

The program however has too much paper work. The Maximum Average Price regulation requires manufacturers to file quarterly reports with district OPA offices.

To this the government replies that it was reluctant to place these controls on business until forced to by the skyrocketing prices charged by manufacturers. They have brought the extra burden upon themselves.

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## CIO Urges Congressmen Back Drive Against Meat Black Market

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The CIO, with its millions of members, is behind OPA chief Chester Bowles' drive against the black market in meat.

In fact while Bowles was asking yesterday for the utmost consumer cooperation in the drive that he is launching this month with the help of 500 more meat inspectors, a letter from CIO pres-

ident in support of price regulation was being read by the members of Congress on Capitol Hill.

Murray's letter was sent to every Representative and Senator protesting the attacks on price ceiling at congressional committee hearings recently, Murray said:

"Let me say at the outset that—price ceilings are not the cause of the meat shortage and that relaxation of price controls will not pro-

duce more meat. We will not be misled by any effort—to justify on that ground the emasculating of price control through amendment of the law."

"Price control," continued Murray, "must be continued and fortified. Rationing must be made fully effective. These measures are vital to war, and will be no less so during the difficult days of demobilization."



# Build Sound Foundation for Peace: Stettinius

**SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.**—Following is the text of the address by Secretary of State Stettinius yesterday at the United Nations conference.

Fellow-Delegates to the United Nations Conference on International Organization:

Three years ago the forces of tyranny and aggression seemed on the very point of conquering the world. Today, on every front, they are face to face with defeat—utter and complete defeat.

It has taken years of toil and sacrifice to bring us to this moment. But the doom of the aggressor nations was sealed long ago. It was sealed in Washington on Jan. 1, 1942, when the United Nations Declaration was signed.

Our enemies could conquer only by keeping us divided. Instead we confronted them with a free and voluntary association of nations united in purpose and without equal in human and material resources. This unity neither force nor subterfuge has broken. Against the common will and the common strength of the United Nations, our enemies have hurled their propaganda and their armed might in vain.

For centuries to come, men will point to the United Nations as history's most convincing proof of what miracles can be accomplished by nations joined together in a righteous cause. It is a unity achieved in spite of differences of language and custom, of cultural tradition and of economic structure. It is a unity which proves that no differences of race, color, creed, history or geography can divide peoples united in a higher community of interest and purpose.

## OBJECTIVES

Our first objective has been the defeat of our enemies. But from the beginning the United Nations have pursued another objective—one which is equally necessary to each one of us. It is the objective which gives ultimate meaning to all the sacrifice and suffering of these tragic years. We are united not only for survival, not only for military victory. We are united above all in the necessity to assure a just and enduring peace in which the peoples of the world can work together to achieve at least freedom from fear and from want.

We have made a better beginning toward the fulfillment of this purpose than nations have ever made before.

For this purpose the responsible leaders of our nations and their representatives have met in Moscow and in Teheran, in Cairo, in Quebec, at Dumbarton Oaks and in the Crimea.

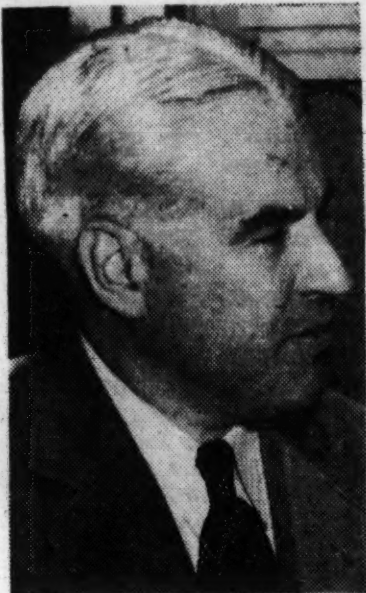
Because of our common understanding that economy security goes hand in hand with security from war, United Nations conferences were held in Atlantic City, Hot Springs and Bretton Woods on cooperative measures for relief, to meet common problems in food and agriculture and to prepare the financial basis for economic reconstruction and an expanding world economy in the postwar world.

At Mexico City the Inter-American conference on problems of war and peace strengthened the ties between the republics of the Western Hemisphere and prepared the way for a close integration of the inter-American system with the world organization.

Yes, the United Nations have long been at work together on many preparations required in building the structure of lasting peace.

## DECISIVE POINT

Here at San Francisco we have come to the decisive point in these preparations. The purpose of this conference is to prepare the charter of an international organization to maintain peace with justice in a free world of free men.



EDWARD R. STETTINIUS

I believe that it was a wise—indeed, a necessary—decision to limit the work of this conference to that great task.

It was a wise decision because writing the constitution of a world organization to maintain peace in the future is a task wholly separate from the punishment of the international gangsters who started this war.

It was a necessary decision because establishment of the world organization must be kept above and apart from the peace settlements if the organization is to be able to deal freely and justly with future threats to the peace that may arise from any cause, including these settlements.

Preparation of the charter of the world organization should not, therefore, be entangled with the many and complex political and economic issues involved in the defeat of Germany and Japan. And the imminent collapse of organized German resistance makes it all the more important that the world organization be established at the earliest possible moment.

## FIRST OF MANY STEPS

To deal with these other issues there will have to be many other conferences, and many other decisions, both national and international. We have no time to lose.

Success at this conference will not of itself assure enduring peace. The whole structure will take years to build. But without agreement on a charter of the world organization, the structure of peace cannot be built at all.

A house cannot be built without a plan or without a foundation. Here at San Francisco the United Nations must draw the plan and lay the foundation.

Upon the foundation and in accordance with this plan the framework of the structure will be erected when the United Nations have ratified the charter by their respective constitutional processes and brought the word organization into being. It is only around this framework that we can complete the structure of peace with all the other agreements on political, economic and social problems which we must reach together.

At this conference we have, therefore, undertaken a responsibility on which all else depends. We have undertaken to draw up the charter of an international

organization strong enough to prevent war and flexible enough to allow for peaceful development and change.

The outlines of such a charter are contained in the proposals formulated at Dumbarton Oaks last fall by the representatives of the Republic of China, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

These proposals were formulated after years of preliminary study. They represent in their essentials the highest common denominator of thought among the four sponsoring nations. They are being presented to this conference as affording the basis of the charter of an international organization.

The proposals were submitted months ago to the most searching examination by the Governments and peoples of all the United Nations. Since then many constructive suggestions have been made toward their improvement. Some of these suggestions, and others which may emerge from our discussions here, will undoubtedly be reflected in the final draft of the charter. And the charter itself should be open to whatever later amendment experience may dictate as wise.

## TWO CONDITIONS

We must always bear in mind, however, that there are at least two conditions essential to the establishment of a world organization which can successfully maintain peace.

One of these conditions is that these peace-loving nations which have the military and industrial strength required to prevent or suppress aggression must agree and act together against aggression. If they do not agree and act together, aggression cannot be prevented or suppressed without a major war. This fact has been certainly spelled out by our experience in this war.

That is why the first step toward establishment of the world organization was to prepare proposals on which the nations sponsoring this conference could agree. That is why, in the structure and powers of the security council of the world organization proposed in the Dumbarton Oaks plan, provision was made for this essential agreement and unity of action by the major nations. Without this, we cannot hope to build a world organization which will provide security to all nations large and small. Without this we cannot hope to develop enduring institutions in which all free nations may participate on a basis of sovereign equality and in which justice and respect for law will apply to the powerful as well as to the weak.

The second essential condition of success in our endeavor is the voluntary cooperation of all peaceful nations, large and small, acting with full respect for the equal sovereignty of each, to promote justice among nations, to foster respect for basic human rights and to solve those common problems upon which the security and the economic and social advancement of their peoples so

largely depend. There can be no end to the tyranny of fear and want unless the proposed world organization commands the allegiance of both the mind and the conscience of mankind.

## INSTITUTIONS PROPOSED

The International Court, the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and its related agencies are the institutions proposed at Dumbarton Oaks which would have the major responsibility in these fields. They are of the utmost importance. Widespread economic insecurity and poverty, ignorance and oppression breed conflict and give aggressors their chance. Measures for security against aggression, no matter how effectively contrived, will not alone provide the assurance of lasting peace. We have also to work effectively in close cooperation together toward rising standards of living and greater freedom, and opportunity for all peoples, of every race and creed and color.

In the preparations for this conference we have sought from the beginning not only to build with vision and with justice, but to build always upon the realities and upon hard-won experience.

To build upon a millennial idealism, however fine in theory, would be to build upon quicksand. To build only on the collaboration and interests of the major nations would be to deny the community of interests of all nations.

We have sought instead to assure that the strength of the major nations will be used both justly and effectively for the common welfare, under the law of a world charter in which all peaceful nations are joined together.

We began by seeking common understanding among the sponsoring nations on basic objectives and on the essential machinery for action. These are the nations which have united their strength against the aggressors so successfully in this war. We proceed now by seeking agreement among all the nations, large and small, which have been united against the common enemy.

## NO NEUTRALITY IN TYRANNY

This is a conference of United Nations, that nations that loved peace and freedom enough to fight for them. The international organization we seek to build is one that is based upon this inescapable fact of our time—that peace and security will be the right of these nations which are willing to share in the responsibility for keeping them. Tyranny and barbarism have never recognized neutrality. They never will. We do not intend to build a world organization that will overlook this cardinal fact. We do propose that after it is established, the organization be open to membership of all other nations which have demonstrated their willingness and ability to fulfill their obligations under the charter.

I have reviewed briefly the preparations for this conference and our thinking on some of the major problems that we must meet here.

We cannot expect at this conference to produce a charter

which will answer all the questions or resolve all the problems. No charter, no constitution, no basic document was ever drafted that was not open to improvement.

We Americans have a convincing proof of that in our own history. Our Constitution, under which this Republic has grown and prospered for 150 years, was by no means satisfactory to all the citizens when it issued from the Constitutional Convention of Philadelphia in 1787, or even satisfactory to all the delegates to that convention. It lacked many provisions which numerous Americans of that day believed to be essential. Yet it was adopted by the requisite number of States in 1789. Only four years after the Constitution was written the first ten amendments went into effect, and 11 other amendments have been made since then.

What was true of the 13 States which joined to form the United States is true also of the nations which have met in this conference to consider the proposed organization of the world for security and peace. Let us construct the charter of the world organization as soundly as we can. But let us not sacrifice approval to perfection.

Let us act now in the sure knowledge that our work can be improved upon with time but that if we fail to act, we are likely to lose altogether the opportunity which has been given us to prevent another World War.

## DEBT TO HEROES

Fellow delegates, as we enter upon our greatest task, we cannot forget the millions of men of our armed forces who have given their lives to this cause, nor the other millions of men, women and children who have suffered the cruel agonies of starvation, torture and death. We cannot forget the untold destruction that has been wrought. Nor can we forget how close our whole civilization has come to utter ruin.

It is our supreme responsibility, at this conference and afterwards, to see to it that this calamity never again falls upon the world.

Vision we must have to see clearly that without peace and security for all nations, there will be no peace and security for any one of us.

Courage we must have to carry us through trying delays and temporary misunderstandings and lesser differences to the fulfillment of our common purpose.

Faith we must have in the ability of mankind to make peace with the same resolute devotion that the United Nations peoples have given to fighting this war.

That vision, that courage, that faith inspired the great American leader whose life was given to the cause for which we have here met—Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

It is only with such vision, courage and faith, expressed in a thousand different ways, that the United Nations have been able to travel so far along the hard road to final victory. It is only with this vision, courage and faith that we shall make peace secure for ourselves, and for succeeding generations.

# Security Vital to Freedom, Says Eden

**SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.**—Following is part of the address by the British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden at the United Nations Conference:

We are met here in the shadow of a grievous loss.

No one can speak in this assembly without recalling the memory of Franklin Roosevelt, the friend of free peoples, the good neighbor.

He looked forward to continuing in peace that close association of the free nations which has

brought us to the very edge of victory and from which the meeting of today has sprung.

It was he who named us the United Nations, and we shall honor his memory by proving ourselves worthy of that proud title.

We are not met here to draft the terms of the treaty of peace.

## ONE LARGE CITY

We are met to agree to set up a world organization which will help to keep the peace when victory is finally won over Germany and Japan.

The world of today is one large city and our countries are its several parishes.

We are the citizens. Either we must find some means of ordering our relations with justice and fair dealing while allowing nations great and small full opportunity to develop their free and independent life, or we shall soon head for another world conflict which this time must bring the utter destruction of civilization in its train.

It is, therefore, no exaggeration

to say that the work on which we are making a start here may be the world's last chance.

That is why the governments of the four powers who sponsored the invitations to this conference asked their representatives to meet and work out proposals which might later form the basis of an international agreement.

They did so, at Dumbarton Oaks.

Their work was examined and completed in the Crimea.



# Molotov Pledges Aid of All Soviet People

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Following is the text of the address by Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov to the United Nations Conference yesterday:

On instruction of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics I should like at the very beginning of my speech that I am making on behalf of the Soviet delegation at this historic conference to express my deep gratitude to the Government of the United States of America and to Secretary of State Mr. Stettinius personally for the immense amount of work of preparation carried out by them prior to this conference and also for the excellent organization of the Conference of the United Nations.

At the same time I should like to seize this opportunity to express on behalf of the Soviet delegation my most sincere gratitude to Mr. Lapham, Mayor of San Francisco, for the cordial hospitality extended to my delegation at San Francisco.

The Soviet Government attaches a great importance to the international conference in San Francisco. The end of the war has drawn near at least in Europe. The rout of Hitler Germany, the principal aggressor in this war, has become a fact. The time has arrived to take care of the postwar period of the future.

This conference is called upon to consider the question of setting up an organization to protect the general peace and security of nations after the war. From this it can be seen how great is the responsibility resting upon this conference.

Today as well as on many other occasions we must remember the great name of President Franklin Roosevelt. His services in the struggle for the achievement of a lasting peace and in the preparation of this historic conference have met with a wide recognition among all the peace-loving nations.

The second World War by far exceeded the first World War in the magnitude of military operations and the size of the armies involved and in lives lost and in the unusually severe consequences for the life of many peoples.

Hitler Germany, which started this war, did not shrink from any crimes in trying to impose her domination on Europe and to pave the way to the world domination of German imperialism.

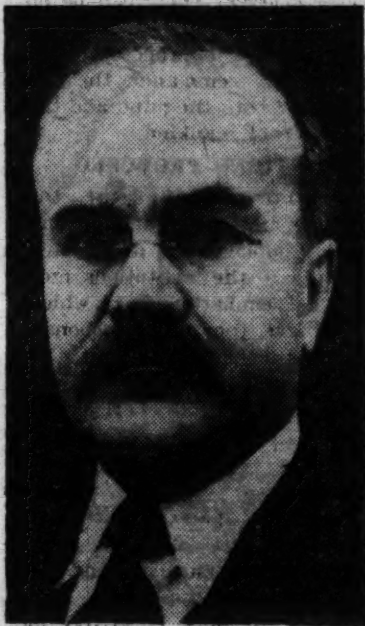
Mass murders of children, women and old men, the extermination of nations in their entirety, the wholesale destructions of peaceful citizens who were not to the liking of Fascists, the barbaric destruction of culture and of recalcitrant men, prominent in culture and the destruction of many thousands of towns and villages, the dislocation of economic life of nations and incalculable losses—all this cannot be forgotten.

## NAZI PREPARATIONS

In the past German fascism not only openly prepared its armies and armaments for a piratic attack on peaceful countries, but Hitlerism cynically adjusted the ideology of many millions of people in its country to the purposes of achieving domination over foreign nations. This purpose was also served by the illiterate misanthropic theories on "the German master-race" in whose service foreign nations were supposed to be.

Long before the direct attack on its neighbors, Hitlerism openly prepared a criminal war which it started at a moment of its own choosing. As is well known, Hitlerism found unscrupulous henchmen and sanguinary accomplices. It is also well known that when German fascism, which had made an easy tour of all Europe, invaded the Soviet Union it faced an unflinching adversary.

The country of Soviets, which



V. M. MOLOTOV

has saved European civilization in bloody battles with German fascism, with good reason reminds now the Governments of their responsibility for the future of peace-loving nations after the termination of this war. This is all the more necessary to do that before this war the warning voice of the Soviet Republic was not heard with due attention.

This is no time to explain at length why this happened. It cannot be proved that there was no desire to prevent the war. It has been fully proved, however, that the Governments which claimed once the leading part in Europe manifested their inability, if not their reluctance, to prevent the war, with the consequence of which it will be not so easy to cope.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS FAILURE

The conference is called upon to lay the foundations of the future security of nations. This is a great problem which it has been thus far impossible to solve successfully. Anybody knows that the League of Nations in no way coped with this problem. It betrayed the hopes of those who believed in it.

It is obvious that no one wishes to restore the League of Nations with no rights and powers which did not interfere with any aggressor preparing for war against peace-loving nations and sometimes lulled outright the nations' vigilance with regard to impending aggression.

The prestige of the League of Nations was especially undermined whenever unceremonious attempts were made to turn it into a tool of various reactionary forces and privileged powers. If the sad lessons of the League of Nations have to be mentioned now, it is only in order that past errors may be avoided which must not be committed under the sign of new profuse promises.

It is impossible, however, to count indefinitely on the patience of nations if the governments manifest their inability to set up an international organization protecting the peaceful life of people, their families, their young generations against the horrors and hardships of new piratic imperialist wars.

## SOVIET STAND

The Soviet Government are a sincere and firm champion of the establishment of a strong international organization of security. Whatever may depend upon them and their efforts in their common cause of the creation of such a postwar organization of peace and security of nations will be readily done by the Soviet Government.

We will full cooperate in the solution of this great problem with all the other governments genuinely devoted to this noble cause. We are confident that this historic aim will be achieved by joint effort of peace-loving nations in spite of all the obstacles in the way of its achievement.

The work which was carried

out at Dumbarton Oaks last year, and which is well known to all of us, is an important contribution to this cause. Representatives of the United States of America, Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union worked out such principles of the international security organization as will constitute an important basis for the international organization of a new type.

Quite recently at the suggestion of the late great President Franklin Roosevelt, the Crimean conference made important supplements to this draft. As a result this conference has a sound basis for successful work.

Naturally, the new organization of international security will be built up on the foundation laid by the United Nations in this war.

## COALITION FORMED IN STRUGGLE

It is well known that in Europe in the strenuous struggle against the common enemy a great coalition of democratic powers was found. The formation of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition ensured the rout of German fascism and its henchmen. The other nations of Europe, led by this coalition, have been fighting for their liberation.

The coalition of great powers with their inflexible will to defend their national rights and to promote the liberation of all nations which fell victim to sanguinary aggression is consummating the task of defeating the enemy of all the United Nations.

This coalition could accomplish it because it was conscious of its historic responsibility and because it possessed immense manpower and material resources which were invariably used in the interests of the struggle against the enemy.

But we must always bear in mind that acquired prestige is easily wasted. If we forget certain elementary things such as the lessons of the League of Nations or the lessons of this war in which the democratic nations rallied against an imperial power which considered itself master of Europe and which intended to impose its will well-nigh on the whole world.

This coalition was forged in the fire of struggle and rendered a great service to the cause of the United Nations. It must be admitted that the presence in this coalition of such a country as the Soviet Union, where relations between great and small nations are based on equality and true democracy, is of extremely great importance.

On the other hand, it is impossible to overrate the active part played in this coalition by the United States of America, which

formerly remained aloof from the problems of an international organization and which is now devoting to this cause its initiative and enormous international prestige.

This coalition would have been merely impossible without Great Britain which holds an important place in the international association of democratic countries. China in Asia and France in Europe are the great nations which strengthen this coalition as a powerful world factor in the postwar period as well.

If the leading democratic countries show their ability to act in harmony in the postwar period as well, that will mean that the interests of peace and security of nations have received at last a firm basis and protection. But that is not all.

The point at issue is whether other peace-loving nations are willing to rally around these leading powers to create an effective international security organization and this has to be settled at this conference in the interests of the future peace and security of nations.

An international organization must be created having certain powers to safeguard the interests of the general peace. This organization must have the necessary means for military protection of the security of nations.

## MILITARY MEANS

Only if conditions are created such as will guarantee that no violation of the peace or the threat of such a violation shall go unpunished, and the adoption of necessary punitive measures is not too late, will the organization of security be able to discharge its responsibility for the cause of peace.

Thus the point at issue is the creation of an effective organization to protect the general peace and security of nations, for which all the sincere partisans of the peaceful development of nations have long been striving but which has always had numerous irreconcilable enemies in the camp of the most aggressive imperialists.

After innumerable sacrifices borne in this war and after suffering and hardships experienced in these past years, the urge of nations for the establishment of such an organization is especially strong. The opponents of the creation of such an international organization have not laid down their arms. They are carrying on their subversive activities even now, though in most cases they are doing it in a latent and veiled form.

For this purpose they frequently use ostensibly the most democratic watchwords and argu-

ments, including the professed protection of the interests of small nations or of the principles of the equity and equality of nations.

But in the end it is not important what reasons or pretexts have been used to disrupt the establishment of an effective organization of the security of nations. If even now no such effective organization is created to protect the postwar peace, this will be another indication of the inability to cope with this great problem by means of the forces available.

But that will not prove that the necessity for such an organization has not yet arisen and that such an organization will not be set up ultimately.

We must not minimize the difficulties involved in the establishment of the international security organization. With eyes closed we shall not be able to find the road. We must warn of these difficulties in order to overcome them and avoid illusions to find at last a reliable road to march along toward the achievement of this noble objective.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, I should like to assure the conference at this time that in our country the whole people are brought up in the spirit of faith in and devotion to the cause of setting up a solid organization of international security. I should like also to assure the conference that the Soviet people will readily listen to the voice, wishes and suggestions of all the sincere friends of this great cause among the nations of the world.

You know that there are millions of people in the Soviet Union who know how to defend to the last with arms in hand their motherland. At the same time it is especially in our country of Soviets that the people are devoted with all their hearts to the cause of the establishment of a durable general peace and are willing to support with all their forces the efforts of other nations to create a reliable organization of peace and security of nations.

You must definitely know that the Soviet Union can be relied upon on the matter of safeguarding the peace and security of nations. This great cause is inflexibly backed by our peace-loving people, Soviet Government and the Red Army, our great Marshal Stalin. It is the most important task of the delegation of the Soviet Government to express these sentiments and thoughts of the Soviet people.

I conclude my speech by expressing my heartfelt wishes for our joint success in the work of the conference.

# China Earned Peace: Soong

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Following is the address of Chinese Foreign Minister T. V. Soong to the United Nations Conference:

I wish, first of all, to speak of China's regard for the memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt and I do this with deep emotion: To us he was not only the first citizen of the United States, but the cause of peace and justice among nations. His vision and faith, his statesmanship and courage, have brought the victory of the United Nations within sight. He embodied the ideals and hopes of the peoples everywhere.

China, perhaps more than any other nation, understands the necessity for the success of this conference. For it is now universally recognized that, when the Japanese invaded Manchuria in 1931, to deprive China of over 30,000,000 of her people and of

the rich natural resources so essential to her national existence, the second World War had started.

Twice in our generation it has been necessary to mobilize the world's resources of men and material to arrest tyranny and preserve freedom. Twice in our generation we have had to learn by bitter experience that in an interdependent world, war cannot be localized or peace isolated.

## ONE REASON FOR FAILURE

[Soong departed here from his prepared text to recall that one reason for the failure of the League of Nations was that the Soviet Union's voice often was not heeded.]

To insure the fulfillment of our aims for an effective international organization, we must not leave this conference without achieving the high purpose for which we are assembled.



T. V. SOONG



# Daily Worker

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## SCRAPS OF PAPER

## Torgau and San Francisco

A FEW days ago Torgau, Germany, on the Elbe River, was an obscure pinprick on the war maps. Today it is a place to be remembered. Here, in the heart of Germany the Soviet and Anglo-American armies met.

And remember the time too, 2 p.m., April 26, 1945. For that was the climactic moment of the war against Nazism. That was the moment for which the eager GIs and the battle-scarred men of the Red Army, many of them veterans of Stalingrad and Leningrad, had waited so long.

It is altogether fitting that the announcement of the juncture should have come simultaneously from Moscow, Washington and London. For this was a joint achievement. And it is in keeping with the unity symbolized by the great event that Marshal Stalin, President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill should have pledged that the fight will go on till the foe is utterly destroyed.

As President Truman warned, this is not yet the final victory. But now the sand in the Nazi hourglass is very low. Most of Berlin is in the hands of the Red Army. Patton's tanks approach the fabulous Nazi redoubt in the Bavarian Alps. The Yanks advance on Milan. The British have taken Bremen. Stettin has fallen to the Russians. Additional junctures are imminent in Austria and in the north of Germany.

The meeting of the Allied armies is a great military triumph. But it is also a political triumph, the triumph of the coalition strategy of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States. This is what Roosevelt and Churchill and Stalin talked about at Teheran.

### The Second Front

In a real sense the turning point of the war came when the second front was opened in France. For three long years the Soviet Union had borne the main brunt of the greatest offensive in all history. The Red Army fought and retreated, retreated hundreds of miles to Stalingrad, then made a stand, began the long march westward to Berlin. That was a climax in the war too.

But then the Americans and the British were hacking only at the periphery of Nazi power, preparing for the western front. Victory was not assured until Germany was gripped in the giant pincers of two-front war. Here was the real evidence of Allied unity. From that point on, Hitler's only hope became to split the unity of the Big Three. This he was not able to.

It was the unity of the Big Three that made the juncture at Torgau possible, that assured the winning of the war. It is the same unity which will assure the winning of the peace. That was why the foreign ministers of the major powers speaking from San Francisco, and particularly Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, emphasized the need for maintaining the unity of the Big Three.

The juncture on the battlefronts is an accomplished fact. Now the job is to achieve an equal joining of will and purpose on the political front, to prevent Germany from ever again becoming a major military power, to form a security organization which means business.

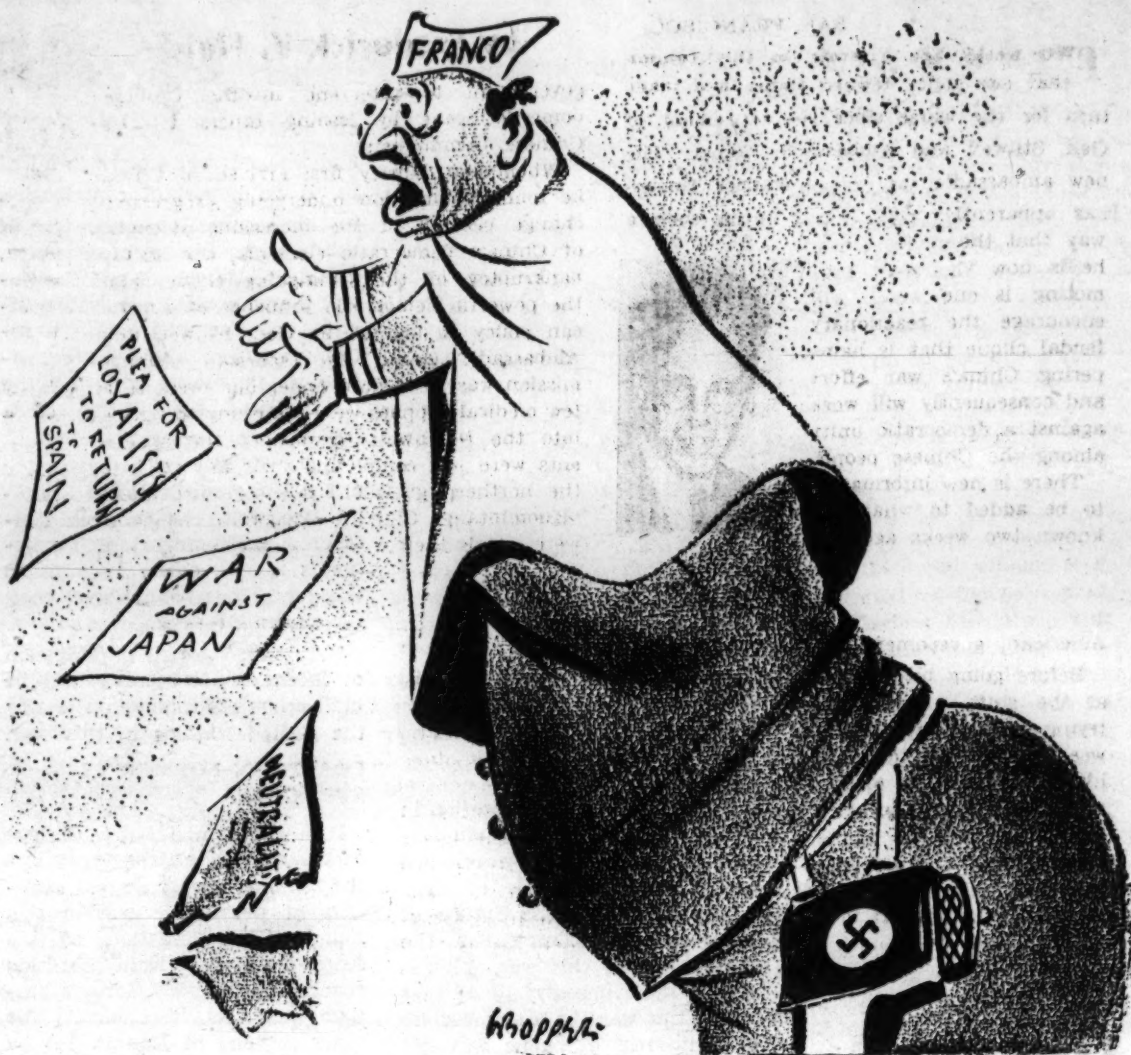
### Nazi Maneuvers

Only this complete political juncture can thwart the scheming of the Nazis and their friends, their accomplices and their dupes, for a soft peace, can interrupt forever their dream of breaking the unity of the Big Three.

They won't succeed. But you can't say they're not trying awfully hard. You can't say they're not receiving plenty of help from powerful sections of the American press. Look at the way minor differences at San Francisco are being blown up and exaggerated. Even the staid New York Times thought that a little delay in picking a permanent chairman for the conference was worth the top headline for the day. Political land mines have been planted in the San Francisco Opera House. There is an organized attempt to confuse and disrupt.

The San Francisco conference meets at an auspicious moment in the progress of the war. It will have to act swiftly now to realize Franklin Roosevelt's hope that this time the security organization is formed before the war is over, while the will of the people for lasting peace is fresh and insistent. It will have to act firmly to reject the counsels of those who, as Walter Lippmann puts it, want to police the Soviet Union rather than Germany.

Despite all the skillful manipulations of the enemies of the peace, San Francisco will succeed if it acts in the same spirit of Big Three unity that guided our armies to victory. It will succeed if the delegates are guided by a deep sense of responsibility to the millions of men and women, Soviet and French and Czech and Belgian and American and of many other lands, who died to make possible what has now come to pass in Germany, to make possible the San Francisco conference itself.



## Between the Lines

## Perspectives on San Francisco

by Joseph Starobin

### SAN FRANCISCO.

IT WAS quite a trip on our trans-continental train. The dramatic contrasts between the wastes of Nevada and the lush, green fields of California, following upon the snow-swept pines of the Sierras was exciting even for the most hardboiled passengers. And the contrasts between the personalities of the correspondents aboard our special train were equally dramatic. A whole world-war-torn and apprehensive — was travelling westwards. It would have to travel unitely after San Francisco. And that was the question on every mind, would we all travel together?



One Canadian lady seemed to think it was a convention of the Elks. After three days of discussion, she suddenly asked one of my friends: "Tell me, frankly just what is the Dumbarton Oaks that everybody's talking about?" You may laugh at this lady. You may marvel at her abysmal ignorance and her presumption to be travelling to San Francisco in such ignorance.

My impression is that hundreds of newspapermen at this conference have had to learn overnight what the whole thing is about. They have had to learn about a General Assembly, a World Court, a Security Council, and all the other structural aspects of Dumbarton Oaks. They have had to learn the difference between a parley that sets up a security organization and a conference which settles the technicalities of the peace. Such as boundaries, bases, reparations, etc.

### The Content Of the Peace

Yet the real problems out here are not only the technical and structural problems, the distinction between the peace and the world organization. The real problem is the content of the peace. I have in mind the Polish question. The failure to solve it before the conference opened was disappointing. It remains, not only as a serious cloud over San

Francisco, but also over the relations of the great powers which will determine the success of the future world organization.

This conference will succeed in writing a charter for the world security body and that charter, I believe will follow quite closely the patterns of Dumbarton Oaks. I have no doubt of that, and in this respect, the conference will be a success. It is also true that if this conference now reflects the unsolved problems of world politics, the very fact that an organization will be formed, will help to solve these problems.

Nevertheless, the fact stares us in the face that there are forty-six flags on the dais of the Opera House here, and there should be forty-seven flags. The Polish Eagle is missing. Is it missing from Poland? No, the Polish people have a government. It is representative of the progressive wings of their traditional political parties. It is not a Soviet Government, not a puppet government. And we must never let this fact escape us, no matter how much our press disregards the truth. Was there an agreement about Poland at Yalta? Yes, there was. A new government was to be formed on the basis of the existing provisional government in Poland, and it was to be invited to San Francisco. Then why are the Polish people unrepresented?

### New Kind Of Poland

It is impossible to escape the conclusion that the Polish people are being penalized because their country was not only liberated by the Red Army, but also insists upon becoming a new kind of Poland.

The attempt to abandon the Yalta formula is, therefore, a most serious matter. It means an attempt to prevent the Polish nation from taking over Silesia and East Prussia and so permanently weakening Germany. It is an attempt to put politicians like Mikolajczyk into a post to which they have no claims by their own records. Like Mikolajczyk they are known to oppose territorial reparations from Germany. It is an attempt to upset the fraternity of the Slav peoples. What are the Czechs and Slovaks or the Yugoslavs at San Francisco to think when they, who have normal diplomatic relations with the Warsaw government, find that their position is unpopular with two of their great allies?

And one final question. If the great powers agree on something in February and fail to agree by April, then the whole functioning of the proposed security organization council is endangered.

### Poland the Link To Peace

I am no pessimist on this problem. But I think we must be very clear as to its gravity. And we must realize that Poland is the link between the Dumbarton Oaks and the peace itself. The absence of Poland tells us that, while we will have an organization to prevent aggression, it will work only if the great powers fully and finally agree that Europe is going to be democratic, and the days of an anti-Soviet Europe are past. When Poland's democratic government is recognized and seated — perhaps with apologies — we shall know that the organization being established here will actually work.

## Worth Repeating

REACTIONARY POLISH LEADERS, now guiding the London Poles, were responsible for the lack of progress in Poland, declares Lt. Com. Charles S. Seely, U. S. Navy (retired), in the April 23 issue of *We, the People*, of Sullivan, Ind., in which Seely says:

These leaders were so intent on saving the old system that they made laws which prohibited the Polish peasants from even looking toward the Russian border! They did not want the Polish peasants, whose cows and even wives were pulling wooden plowpoints, to see the Russian tractors which were pulling 20 plows. . . .

For her security, advancement and general well-being Poland needed above all else close cooperation with Russia. She now has this, and it is beyond the bound of probability that there is any power in Europe capable of breaking this tie. Certainly no Pole who has the welfare of his country at heart will attempt to weaken Polish-Russian friendship.



# Today's Guest Column

SAN FRANCISCO.

TWO weeks ago I wrote in this column that our policy toward China had taken turn for the worse since the retirement of Gen. Stilwell and Ambassador Gauss. The new ambassador, Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley, has apparently sized things up in such a way that the policy which he is now vigorously promoting is one which will encourage the reactionary feudal clique that is hampering China's war effort and consequently will work against a democratic unity among the Chinese people.

There is new information to be added to what was known two weeks ago and it is equally discouraging. It has to do with Leon Henderson who has just returned from a visit to China made under Chinese, not American, government auspices.

Before going into that let us look further at the shift which Ambassador Hurley is trying to engineer. He recently spent several weeks in Washington doing his best to sell his notions to the Army and Navy and to other government agencies concerned. Then he started back to China via London and Moscow. In the former he apparently peddled the same bill of goods as in Washington. In Moscow he appears to have had the naive notion that he could induce the Soviet



by Frederick V. Field

government to intervene in the Chinese domestic scene by issuing orders to the Chinese Communists!

When Gen. Hurley first arrived in China he found a situation undergoing progressive change because of the increasing strength of China's democratic elements, the visible bankruptcy of the Chungking clique, and the powerful democratic influence of American policy as applied by Gen. Stilwell and Ambassador Gauss. An American military mission was in Yenan, under our pressure a few medical supplies were beginning to trickle into the Northwest, newspaper correspondents were just completing their first visit to the northern guerilla bases and throughout "Kuomintang China" democratic elements were raising their voices for unity based upon a coalition government. Reaction was hesitatingly beginning a retreat which the whole world hoped would soon develop into a rout.

THE new ambassador spent a few months looking around and trying to foster successful negotiations between the Communists and Kuomintang dictatorship. When these failed he apparently fell back on the time-worn solution to which poorly informed westerners have resorted for decades: "Look for a strong man."

With such an idea in mind one does not have to look far in Chungking. Chiang Kai-shek has been the traditional "strong man"

## A Bad Bill of Goods For China and for Us

of China for 20 years.

So Ambassador Hurley decided to deal all the American cards to the Generalissimo and to deny even a cut in the game to the 100 million Chinese in the so-called "Communist" areas. He issued instructions that no aid whatsoever should be given any other Chinese authority than Chungking. In effect he hereby gave a green light to Chinese reaction which is anti-war and a red light to Chinese democracy on whom victory and postwar security depend.

NOW along comes Leon Henderson back from a commercial junket to Chungking selling exactly the same wares. Henderson has been busy visiting cabinet members, senators and military and civilian chiefs in Washington telling them that Chiang Kai-shek is willing to accept a large program for the industrialization of China provided all economic aids go to Chungking and none to Yenan or any other democratic center.

In return for putting across such a program in Washington, Henderson, incidentally, will personally be put in charge of the Chinese program by Chiang Kai-shek.

If it were not for the terrible seriousness of the issue this could be put down as a comic opera. But we cannot lightly dismiss the consequences of such folly. We shall pay heavily for any compromise which is made on the excellent policy which had been given such a healthy start by Stilwell and Gauss.

## Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

### The Anti-Roosevelt Calumnies

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I think that we the people must answer the malignant calumnies, that are beginning to spring up in the reactionary press only one week after the death of President Roosevelt. They sing a similar strain. The gist of it is, that now that Roosevelt is gone, we must begin to think and act "for ourselves," that is, against Roosevelt's policies. The well-known picture of Franklin Delano Roosevelt as a dictator, which they labored so long to imprint on the minds of the American people, did not take so well. They are now trying to get it across in a new way. But we can stand on the Roosevelt legacy and fight it out along that line.

FAY H. G.

### More Wanted On Latin America

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Now that Argentina's quick-change antics have fooled so many people, clear thinking about Latin America is more imperative than ever. It is still a "dark continent" to too many in the U. S. A. Why not devote one of your thoughtful editorial section essays weekly or biweekly to this subject?

Dr. L. A.

### Polish American Blasts 'London Poles'

Cleveland, Ohio.

Editor, Daily Worker:

As an American of Polish descent, I want to ask what can be done to stop the lies which are appearing in some of our Polish papers here against Soviet Russia. We, the common people, do not want the London Poles at all. Those who want that "government" are only the so-called nobility who never did any actual work. I was born in Poland and was brought to America by my parents and know the history of the Polish nation from A to Z. I understand that Poland is all right, but the leaders for years did not run the country right. What sense is there to trying to put in another government like we had in the past and which did so much harm? That's what the London clique wants to do.

ANNA S.

### Bullitt Is a Bad American

Manhattan.

Editor, The Worker:

Ugly news last Saturday: Bullitt offers aid to the traitor, French Gen. Dentz. It is plain. Bullitt is a bad American, a dangerous American.

In the Times, June 18, 1940, there was a description of the march of French prisoners, guarded by Germans, through Paris. They marched quietly till they saw the car of Mr. Bullitt, the American Ambassador, decorated with a large American flag. This sight proved too much. It was reported that the French soldiers, who had fought against impossible odds until they dropped, burst into shouts of rage and shook their fists at the American flag. And to think that this same pro-Nazi Bullitt is now an officer in the French Army and military governor at Baden Baden makes one's blood boil.

A. GARCIA DIAZ.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

## Views On Labor News

THOSE who may be inclined to write off all of our domestic Social Democrats or emigres of European Social Democratic groups as anti-Soviet and helpers of reaction, should take note of some developments among them. The mass desertions from the old line Social Democrats in Europe are, at long last, having some effect.

Most interesting is the sharp discussion now going on among the Jewish Social Democrats who, as far as the United States is concerned, have long been the principal base for the Social Democratic movement.

Der Wecker, organ of the Jewish section of the Social Democratic Federation, is largely occupied these days with articles for and against unity with Communists and on differences about Yalta and Dumbarton Oaks.

The New Leader, official organ of Social Democracy, has not yet capitulated to the point of allowing articles for the opposing point of view, but letters taking issue with New Leader line, and replies, do appear.

But perhaps most significant is an article in the April Unser Tsait, publication of the emigres here of the General Jewish Workers Union of Poland. The article is by S. Dubnov-Ehrlich—the wife of the man who together with Alter was executed by the Soviet government in 1942 for anti-Red Army activities. She goes into a lengthy examination of



by George Morris

Socialist policy and, in doing so, stresses that we must "break away from what we have personally lived through" and look at "realities" to correctly approach the problem.

In the test of recent years it developed that only in the Soviet Union has the base for fascism been destroyed, she observes.

EUROPEAN history in recent years "has made new people" and emigres must "make strong psychological efforts to feel themselves part of the old homeland," she writes. Those who still draw on their old views to "justify our inertia with theoretical accounts" will lose complete connection with those who fought fascism, she warns.

Ridiculing the notion among the emigres that after victory they would return home as "pioneers" to "train the youth to rebuild the labor movement according to former forms," she says that this illusion arises "out of our abnormal condition." "We are not to teach but to learn from" those who came out of the underground and built a new movement, she advises her colleagues.

Recalling some past fond hopes of Socialists who saw smooth sliding into socialism through democracy, she writes that when the picture developed differently and fascism appeared "we did not immediately comprehend the meaning of what happened."

"The Weimar democracy," she goes on, referring to Germany's pre-Hitler constitu-

## Some Social Democrats Are Thinking Seriously

tion, "was not given its death blow through a series of putsches, not through underground conspirators, but through the same democratic elections which proclaimed Hitler as leader of the German people."

AFTER picturing the division which weakened Europe's labor movement and brought one after another dictatorship, she calls upon Socialists to stop splitting hairs about the past and face the problem of unity as it confronts them in the light of the "labor movement of our day," which has grown out of a resistance movement in which "Socialists and Communists worked hand in hand."

"We may not like it," she adds, "but we must admit that the heroism of the Communist mass workers, their discipline and organizational efficiency . . . have lifted the prestige of the Communists among broad circles."

She concludes that "the Communists in the postwar Europe have grown up into a greater power than they were before and those Socialists who are rabid opponents of unity must conduct either a hopeless struggle on two fronts, or roll down into the arms of social reaction."

Mrs. Ehrlich also takes issue with those who say Communists regard unity as only a "maneuver" and refutes charges of "Kremlin control," pointing out that Communists of Greece, Italy and other countries are showing independence in policy.

There must be a lot of thinking going on among Socialists.

## Facts for Victory

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT'S last message to Congress asked for a three-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act, popularly known as the Hull Reciprocal Trade Program. President Truman has backed that message without qualification. The Doughton bill now before Congress provides for the extension, which must be made before the act expires June 12. The hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee have seen a host of experts in trade and foreign affairs endorse the bill.

Only special interests, acting through Congressional isolationists, seem to be against the bill. Business in general is seriously for it. Business Week, the influential McGraw-Hill publication, declared recently:

"In its way, what happens to the Trade Agreements Act in Congress between now and June 12 is more important than Bretton Woods, Mexico City or San Francisco, for mainly on this country's foreign trade policy rests the success or failure of any world plan to avoid the issues—both economic and political—that poison international relations."

President Roosevelt did not regard it as more important than other acts and conferences. He looked at the problem as a whole: "When the trade agreements legislation



by Labor Research Assn.

and the other legislation I have recommended to this Congress are adopted and when the general organization of the United Nations and their various special agencies, including one on trade, have been created, we shall have made a good beginning at creating a workable kit of tools for the new world of international cooperation to which we all look forward."

In other words, the reciprocal trade agreements act is an important stone in the structure of a more united and cooperative world. Bretton Woods is another.

TARIFFS may in certain instances help certain vested interests but only at the expense of the industries that turn out goods for export. And these are the very industries that have the highest wages and provide the highest standard of living for American workers.

It is estimated that typical wages in so-called "protected" industries average approximately \$200 a year under those paid in our domestic or export industries.

The industries that turn out goods for sale abroad are, in fact, the high-wage industries. For they are the most efficient industries, the secret of their efficiency in many instances being mass production.

## Tariff Cuts To Foster World Trade

This mass production can be maintained after the war if we have a big foreign trade permitting larger sales by our great export industries. They will thus be able to hire more workers and pay still higher wages and raise American living standards to new levels.

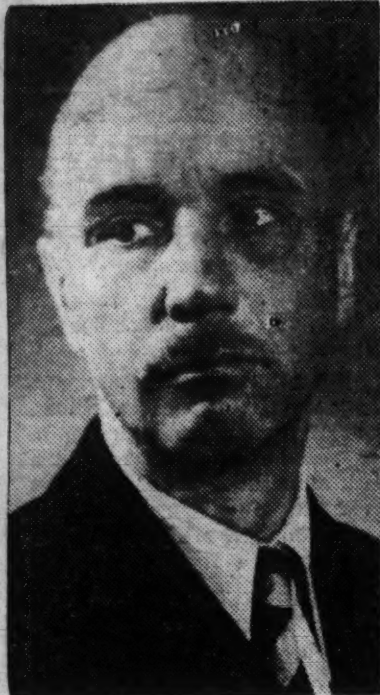
AND while we are pushing our export trade far above the prewar level we shall gain by an increase in our import trade. As Maxwell Stewart puts it in a recent pamphlet: "We should be foolish if we did not buy foreign goods at bargain prices," goods which can be made more efficiently in foreign countries. "For every time we use our dollars to purchase something we want, we enable some foreigner to buy something from us."

Looked at selfishly, our tariffs have cost the American people too much money. In 1934 it was estimated that for 21 products, the imports of which constituted less than 15 percent of the total dutiable imports of the United States, the cost to consumers here was more than \$500,000,000.

Lowering of the American tariffs will not only encourage other countries to lower theirs. It will, as Cordell Hull, the father of the program, declared in his appeal to Congress last week, show whether this nation is prepared to "assume its share of the responsibilities for creating the basic conditions upon which enduring peace depends."



To Chair Parley



ROCKWELL KENT

# World News Adds Interest to Press Parley Tomorrow

Developments during the opening days of the United Nations meeting at San Francisco, the fast moving events on the battlefields and on the diplomatic fronts, are adding to the interest in the conference on world security and the role of the press which is taking place this Sunday at 10 a.m. at Tom Mooney Hall, 13 Astor Pl.

The speech by Earl Browder, editor-in-chief of the Daily Worker and The Worker, is looked for with special interest.

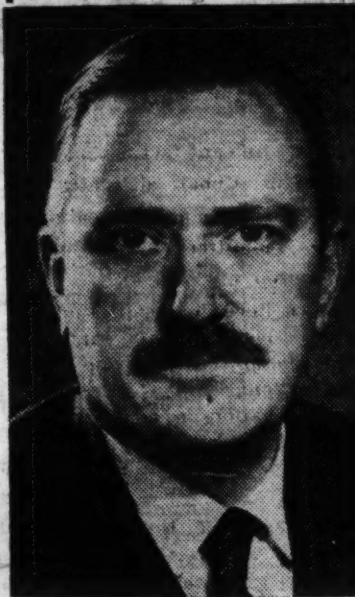
Robert Minor, associate editor,

will deliver the main report at the morning session. The discussion will be around the perspective for world security, the importance of an international organization, the role the people, and especially the labor movement, must play to help guarantee that the decisions of San Francisco will be put into practice. Part of the discussion will revolve around the Bretton Woods decisions and their relation to world security.

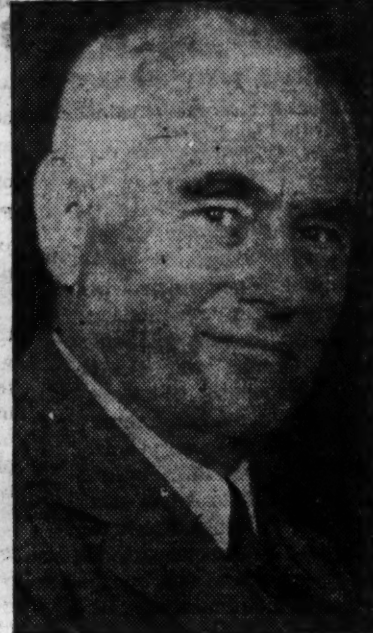
Louis Budenz, managing editor, will report on the role the press has played and must play in the days to come. Special emphasis will be placed on the work of the Daily Worker and The Worker, and the steps that must be taken to guarantee that these papers will be able to perform their role in the most efficient manner.

Prominent public figures, trade union and mass organization leaders will participate in the discussion. Among them will be Councilmen Ben Davis and Peter V. Cacchione, and Louis Weinstock and Irving Potash. The Jefferson

Speakers at Press Conference



EARL BROWDER



ROBERT MINOR

Chorus will sing songs of the United Nations. Rockwell Kent, eminent artist, will preside.

The Conference has been called by the Committee to Sponsor the Daily Worker and The Worker 1945 Fund Campaign. The Committee, of which Mr. Kent is chairman, is composed of an outstanding group of trade union and mass organization leaders, cultural and public figures prominent in American life. They have come together to help rally support for the Daily Worker and The Worker in recognition of the role these newspapers have played.

Shops, trade unions and organizations have been sending in credentials in considerable numbers. Additional reservations are available by calling the Committee of Sponsors, ALgonquin 4-7954, or the Daily Worker at the same number.



LOUIS F. BUDENZ

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## 'Freedom of the Press' in the Daily Worker and in Other Papers

By SAMUEL BARRON

"Freedom of the press," like the phrase "free enterprise," has taken on shades of meaning at times diametrically opposite to the original intent. Our press loves to declaim its "independence," its "rejection of bias," as though these were its badges of chastity. But independence from whom, and unbiased about what? The Daily Worker and The Worker, for instance, proudly proclaim that they are decidedly not "independent" of the people they serve. And they reflect the "bias" that stems from complete identification with the interests of the nation. This attitude has certainly set The Daily Worker and The Worker apart from the general press. But this individuality does not come from eccentricity, but from fundamental understanding of the role of the press.

The press as a whole claims a deep concern for the welfare of the people. No newspaper will dare boast openly of an attitude inimical to the interests of the people and hope for a mass circulation. But the press as a whole has also learned that devotion to Terry and the Pirates or Barnaby or Superman does not necessarily spell devotion to the editorial column.

The last six months have provided sufficient evidence. Never in all history has the interconnection of separate problems been so obvious, where failure to achieve success on the solution of one might well topple the whole structure and plunge humanity into the abyss. Never before was consistency, based on broad and all-inclusive vision, so paramount.

But except for that part of the press which is consistent only in driving in reverse, such as on the McCormick-Patterson-Hearst axis, inconsistency was the characteristic feature. Even among the best there was irresponsible speculation about the welfare of our nation in the name of freedom of the press, independence and objectivity.

Take the election campaign as an example. On the outcome depended in large measure whether the United States would play a constructive role in the days to come. And yet, ac-

cording to Editor and Publisher, only 20 percent of the press was pro-Roosevelt. Did this reflect the sentiments or interests of the people? Or was the press simply "independent" of the people and of the interests of the nation?

And when Roosevelt won the election, did the press accept the mandate of the people? The "independent" PM could only demand to know "who won the elections," could only weep over "the tragedy of the State Department." Today PM thinks Stettinius okay, and Clayton not bad, considering his exposure of ALCOA and his support of tariff modification. But this change does not completely undo the damage.

Did Roosevelt consolidate world gains at Yalta? Then the World-Telegram yelled itself blue in the face demanding that San Francisco review Yalta. The New York Times is concerned about the durability of the Grand Coalition, but it permits Harold Callender to invent anti-Soviet actions in Paris or a handful of political bankrupts to use its letter column for anti-Soviet agitation on the Polish question.

With the approach of the San Francisco meeting, Sen. Vandenberg, sensing the views of the people, does a flip-flop and undertakes a slide campaign against a world security organization instead of an open one. And the press in toto—except the Daily Worker and The Worker—bow and scrape before this suddenly converted "prince of peace," while PM assumes the role of cheer leader, yelling "Hats off."

The Soviet Union serves notice on Japan of its intention not to renew its nonaggression pact, and the American censor pleads with the press not to go into dangerous speculation. And PM, reflecting the general press, bawls because it is not permitted to play with matches that might endanger millions of soldiers. No sooner did President Roosevelt die than speculation became rife as

to Truman's intentions. The speculation, first of all, reflected the hatred of a section of the press for the present cabinet, which has proved such a fine team in carrying out the policies of Roosevelt. And if Truman could not be provoked into immediate changes in the team, this section of the press hoped to create inner suspicions and confusion.

On all these basic questions, the Daily Worker and The Worker took a position which events proved to be correct, as they did on the fight to maintain the no-strike pledge, for a permanent FEPC, for international labor unity. They not only editorialized, they mobilized the people for action in the election campaign, in the hearings on the Ives-Quinn bill, in the no-strike referendum of the auto workers, in trying to smash Jim Crow in baseball.

The Daily Worker and The Worker did not stand alone on all those questions. They welcomed agreement and collaboration, and readily acknowledged or gave support. But it is a fact that the position of the rest of the press was eclectic, improvised, blinded by picaresque details to the plan as a whole.

The Daily Worker and The Worker are proud that they achieved a consistent policy for these critical days. They achieved consistency not by accident, but because they base themselves on a scientific view of society, which makes possible honest, overall, analytical treatment of important events in line with the deepest needs of the people as a whole.

National interest demands the continuance and strengthening of such a press. But such newspapers can rely only on the people for support, that they may carry on at this historic moment and discharge their responsibilities to the utmost. We believe, therefore, that the campaign for \$100,000 for the Daily Worker and The Worker, which begins Sunday, will be successful.



# Cuba's Destiny Linked to Big 3: Blas Roca

By BLAS ROCA

General Secretary, Cuban Popular Socialist Party  
Wireless to the Daily Worker

HAVANA, April 27.—The Cuban people await news of the San Francisco Conference with growing interest. Never before has a similar international event so absorbed our people. They realize that world peace and Cuba's own economic prosperity depend on the agreements adopted at San Francisco. From the national point of view certain doubts can be expressed as to whether the Cuban delegation will be able to play the role that the people here and the international situation demand. Nevertheless the fact that the Cuban government is inspired by the desire to carry out a progressive domestic and foreign policy offers reason to believe that every possibility exists



BLAS ROCA

for Cuba's role at San Francisco to be satisfactory. A most significant fact is that one of the four Cuban delegates is Francisco Aguirre, a leader of the executive committee of the Cuban Confederation of Workers. Thus we hope for realization of the progressive ideas of our nation's workers who are bound to the great task of national unity. The worker in the delegation is a symbol of national unity and of the role played by the workers in our country. What should be the standards guiding our delegation in San Francisco? Until now the government has not made public its point of view but if it is guided by the opinion of the majority of Cubans, we may hope that the delegation's stand will prove highly progressive. Pro-falangist demagogues and certain misguided liberals have lately undertaken to raise in our country the banner of the defense of small nations as opposed to the great powers of the United Nations. The majority of Cubans reject

such allegations. The majority of the people feel a deep respect and love for the powers which have borne the chief burden of the war; who, through the sacrifice and death of millions of their best sons, have succeeded in beating to their knees the arrogant adventurers who intended to subject humanity to the yoke of a new and more terrible slavery.

## CUBA'S DEBT

The majority of the Cuban people realize that without the sacrifices of millions of Americans, Britons, and Russians today our land and all small nations of the world would be subjected to the German Nazis and the Japanese militarists; they would have lost their independence and all hope of progress and better life. Our people know that England, the Soviet Union and the United States are conducting this war against Hitlerite oppression with liberating aims. For this reason our people have faith and confidence in these leading nations. Our people know that the great powers of the United Nations must have responsibility in

the new organization that corresponds with their power effectively to prevent new wars, to avert the rise of new aggressive, oppressive powers like Germany and Japan.

Our people support with all their hearts the decision of the Big Three adopted at Teheran and Yalta, and approve the essential bases outlined at Dumbarton Oaks which, with changes made at San Francisco, will be the foundation of a world of peace and security rising on the ruins of fascism.

## BIG 3 UNITY

The plan outlined at Dumbarton Oaks and completed at Yalta is founded on stable collaboration between the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain as permanent members of the projected Security Council, and if this accord did not exist any international organization would be in crisis.

For this reason Cuba understands that the problem of organizing world security, so essential to the liberty and economic and social progress of peoples, is not a matter of abstract diplomatic formulas or

question of effective understanding the collective organisms. It is a question of effective understanding among the great powers and of sincere collaboration among all peace-loving nations, great and small, to achieve the necessary mutual assistance for the defense of the independence of each people and the assurance of progress for all countries—the most advanced, and the most backward.

Similarly the Cuban people understand that as the San Francisco conference is a meeting of peace-loving nations, it could not and cannot make a place in its midst for countries ruled by fascist dictatorships like Argentina, nor those which, having maintained a more or less neutral position, have indirectly hindered the defeat of the fascist Axis.

On the contrary they believe that the conference must do all in its power to isolate and defeat the fascist regimes which still exist so that their pernicious activities cannot frustrate in the least degree the future organization of peace and collaboration among peoples.

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# Red Cross Trying to Win Release of Daladier, Blum

PARIS, April 27 (UP).—The newspaper Liberation said today that the International Red Cross was negotiating for the release of political prisoners of Germany, including two former French premiers—Leon Blum and Edouard Daladier.

The report also mentioned Leon Jouhaux, veteran French labor leader, who during the occupation was arrested by both the Vichy government and the Nazis.

Daladier was premier at the outbreak of the European war and until just before the fall of France. Blum, veteran Socialist leader, was Premier twice, the last time for two months in 1938.

United Press war correspondent Robert Richards, with the American Army at Schoenberg, Germany, reported that German civilians claimed Blum was among many prisoners the Nazis had taken with them as they retreated eastward. He looked tired and dejected but appeared in good health.

## Parley Needs Poland: Krzycki

Leo Krzycki, president of the American Slav Congress, said yesterday that the presence in San Francisco of a delegation from Poland proper is "indispensable" to the complete success of the conference.

In a wire from San Francisco to the national office of the American Slav Congress, Krzycki declared: "The Polish nation today has developed its own fully functioning democratic government and has already made remarkable strides in the cultural, economic and social rehabilitation of Poland. It has won the support of the Polish population. A democratic Poland is the key to a democratic postwar Europe."

Krzycki will report on his impressions of San Francisco at a concert-rally sponsored by the American Slav Congress on Polish Constitution Day, Thursday, May 3, 7:30 p.m. at Carnegie Hall.

### UNITED SEAMEN'S COMMITTEE

invites you to join them on Sunday, April 29th • 7 P.M.

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Pvt. Alvin L. Abrams of Philadelphia, gets a helping hand from medical corpsmen of the U. S. Third Army. He was among the 63 emaciated American prisoners found in a German hospital. The soldier was taken by the Nazis, put to work in a rock mine and placed on a starvation diet.

## Argentine Gov't Finds New 'Plot'

Argentine authorities announced yesterday that a "conspiracy" to overthrow the government on the day Berlin falls had been "thwarted," and leading plotters arrested.

The government communique claimed that a Gen. Adolfo F. Espindola was "super leader" of the planned uprising, assisted by eight retired army and navy officers and one "Communist," Dr. Enrique German Broquen. Others arrested were not named.

Latin American circles here informed the Daily Worker that Dr. Broquen is not a Communist, but is a fairly important lawyer who once was a leader of the Socialist Workers Party. When this party was suppressed three years ago, one wing went over to the Communists, but Broquen himself never did. Gen. Espindola is not known to persons closely linked with the Argentine underground.

In the opinion of the Daily Worker's informants, the announced conspiracy and its suppression has two possible explanations.

1. The Argentine government may have invented the entire incident in order to pursue its rabid campaign against the democratic opposition. Thus it may hope to offer some acceptable explanation to the outside world for the one or two thousand arrests made since the departure from Buenos Aires of the United States mission headed by Avra Warren chief of the Latin American section of the State Department.

2. If a putsch was actually planned, it was probably the work of a small group known as the Association de Mayo. The arrest, re-

ported earlier this week, of Gen. Arturo Rawson and ex-Finance Minister Federico Pinedo—leaders of the Association de Mayo—supports this assumption.

The Asociacion, as opposed to the major underground movement, Patria Libre, has maintained that a restricted military coup would suffice to replace the present militarist regime. Patria Libre is building a united mass resistance movement.

Pueblo Argentino, fortnightly exile publication, declared this week "that formerly the friends of the United Nations could not render homage to the democracies because the government was neutral; now they cannot because the government is pro-Ally. Argentines loyal to the United Nations have been castigated as traitors in the name of the war effort by Peron and his gang."

### Yugoslavs Kill 1,000 Nazis in Fiume

LONDON, April 27 (UP).—Yugoslav troops battling through the streets of the Adriatic port of Fiume have killed 1,100 Germans and captured 407 in the last two days, a Yugoslav communique said today.

In Slavonia, the town of Virovitica was captured after a bitter three-day fight.

## Maidanek Horrors Stun Audience at Film Opening Here

By DAVE PLATT

Soviet movies of the Nazi atrocity camp at Maidanek near Lublin Poland opened yesterday at the Embassy Newsreel and Stanley Theatres. These pictures are shocking beyond anything ever seen on the screen. They must be seen. They cannot be described.

How can one describe the super-efficiency of monsters who set up loud speakers and played martial music to muffle the cries of the 18,400 prisoners who were shot in a single day on Nov. 1, 1943?

How can one describe the horrible device of leading thousands upon thousands to their death through a door innocently marked: Bath and Disinfectant. It was actually a death-gas chamber from which no one returned alive.

How can one describe a pyramid of rotting human skulls or a mound of crumbling bones or cabbage-heads and turnips that have been fertilized with human ash?

### 144 BARRACKS

Maidanek was ten Buchenwalds rolled into one: 144 barracks of butchery where more than 1,380,000 innocent men, women and children from all parts of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union were burned, gassed, poisoned, tortured, garrotted, hacked and shot to death by the Nazi cannibals.

The audience sat in stunned silence as the screen showed row on row of shelves containing 820,000 pairs of shoes—all styles and sizes—removed from the victims before the slaughter. They heard Herr Vogel,

### FOREIGN BRIEFS

## Italy Regrets Exclusion

The ITALIAN Government expressed "profound disappointment" at the exclusion of democratic Italy from the San Francisco conference, asserting that Italian partisans and armed forces have contributed to victory and that the Italian people "in spite of the enormous destruction and the hard terms of the armistice still in force" are establishing liberty and democracy. . . . L'AVANTI, Italian Socialist organ, asked in a front page box why prominent anti-fascist exiles now in the Americas have not been permitted to return to Italy. . . . L'Unita, Communist daily, asked the Allies seriously to consider the problem of repatriating Italian war prisoners needed for Italy's unity, peace and reconstruction. . . . 33-year-old Prof. Eugenio CURIEL of Padua, head of the anti-fascist youth movement in north Italy, was murdered by fascists.

Gen. Enver Hoxha's ALBANIAN Government officially asked to be seated at San Francisco. . . . Gen. Wladislaw ANDERS, military chief for the exiled Polish regime, conferred in Rome with Pope Pius XII. Anders was expelled from the Soviet Union when he refused to lead Polish troops under his command against the Nazis.

As soon as Brazil's electoral code is decreed, the Communist Party of Brazil will be organized and will nominate a presidential candidate. Luis Carlos PRESTES, liberated Communist leader, told the press in Rio de Janeiro. . . . Luis Munoz MARIN, president of the Puerto Rican Senate and of the Popular Democratic Party, will testify in Washington Monday before the Senate Insular Affairs Committee, now holding hearings on Sen. Millard Tydings' Puerto Rican independence bill.

SS group leader captured by the Red Army say: "In 1944 I myself shipped to Germany 18 carloads of articles taken from the prisoners."

See for yourself the crematorium where the Nazis destroyed 680,000 bodies in ovens heated to a temperature of 1,500 degrees centigrade. Then ask yourself whether the perpetrators of these ghastly crimes and all those who benefitted by them—and they run into millions—are entitled to a soft peace.

William S. Gailmor's narration is decidedly worth mentioning.

## WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35¢ per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday—Wednesday at 4 P.M.

### Tonight—Manhattan

TWENTY-FIRST annual concert of the N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra. Ignace Strassfogel, conductor. Soloist: Minna Haffter, pianist. Program: Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony. Bach's Suite in B Minor, Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 3. 8:30 p.m., at Town Hall.

LEARN TO DANCE for your summer fun! Private & semi-private lessons (same rate). Convenient appointments. Reasonable. Morelle, 109 East 12th St.

UNITED NATIONS COSTUME PARTY! Cherniachevsky dancers, Hope Poye. Unusual prizes for best costume. 8:30 p.m. 5 Rutgers St. (East E'way station—6th Ave. sub.). Admission 60¢. East Side Club.

ANNUAL SPRING DANCE (Benefit Servicemen's Welfare Fund.) Cass Carr & orchestra. Local No. 107, AFL. Penthouse Ballroom, 13 Astor Place. 8 p.m. Adm. \$1.20 tax included.

THE DOWNFALL OF HAMAN. Last performance by Yiddish Theatre Ensemble, director: B. Zemach. Music: M. Basch; at Fraternal Clubhouse, 116 W. 48th St. Tickets until 1 p.m. at 50 Fifth Ave. 10th floor. Tel. AL 4-7733. Ext. 56. After 5 p.m. at box office. Aup: Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order. 8:45 p.m.

JOIN OUR FUN, members, friends! Interesting discussions, surprise attractions, congenial atmosphere. Cultural and Folk Dance Group, 128 East 16th St. 8:30 p.m.

### Tonight—Bronx

SALUD—Republican Spain. Spanish Fiesta. Entertainment and refreshments. 125 East 170th St., Br. Admission 55¢. Aup: Mt. Eden Club. 8:30 p.m.

I.W.O. YOUNG ADULT presents Spring Party! 8 p.m. 1 East 107th St., Rm. No. 5. Entertainment. Dancing. Refreshments. Servicemen free.

PIUTE PETE calls the squares. Joe Hammerman leads the folk dancing. Entertainment by Belle Shapiro, Mort Freeman, Dorothy Bergen. Community singing. Refreshments. Fun galore. Sponsored by Wilkins Club CPA. 8 p.m. ALP Hall, 723 Boston Rd. 174th St. Subs. \$1.00.

### Tonight—Brooklyn

HEAR PETER V. CACCHIONE on significance of S. F. World Conference. Entertainment by Harry Gendel, noted Yiddish star at PVC Club, 46 New Lots, cor. Stone, Bklyn. Admission 30¢. 8 p.m.

NORMAN CORWIN'S "Untitled," presented by Kings Highway Dramatic Guild. Dancing, refreshments. Enjoy an interesting evening for 75¢. Kings Highway Club, CPA. 1212 Kings Highway, Bklyn.

FOUR FREEDOMS FROLIC. Entertainment, dancing, bazaar, refreshments, at Bero Hall Club, 260 Fulton St. 8 p.m.

### Tomorrow—Manhattan

ADAM LAPIN will speak on the "Significance of the San Francisco Conference." 8:15 p.m. The Jefferson Club, 201 West 72nd St. (Room 215), N.Y.C., 25¢.

POLAND AT SAN FRANCISCO? Discussed by Dr. Samuel Sillen, literary editor, Daily Worker, at Greenwich Village Club. Forum. 8:30 p.m. 439 Sixth Ave.

HAROLD COLLINS discusses San Francisco Conference—its purpose and what it means to each of us. 8:15 p.m. American Labor Party 3rd Ad. 315 8th Ave. Come and bring your friends. Admission free. FORUM—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn speaks on San Francisco Conference at Victory Studios, 326 West 48th St. at 8 p.m. Movies. Admission free. West Midtown Club, CPA.

### Tomorrow—Bronx

MAX GORDON speaks on "The San Francisco Conference." 8 p.m. Refreshments. Admission 35¢. Fordham Victory Club, CPA. 1 East Fordham Rd.

SPAGHETTI DINNER. Entertainment Sunday afternoon at 2:00. All are cordially invited. Subscription, adults \$1.00. Children 50¢. Servicemen free. 1013 East Tremont Ave., Bronx. Aup: West Farms Club.

### Tonight—Brooklyn

"PROF. CHARLES LIGHTBODY speaks on "San Francisco and Europe." Brighton Community Center, 3300 Coney Island Ave., Bklyn.

### Coming

CRIMEAN SUPPER. Concert - Dances Benefit Crimean orphans. Sunday, May 13th, from 5:30 p.m. Palma Garden, 308 West 52nd St. Crimean & Russian Easter specialties. Admission \$1.20. April 14th tickets valid.



## Union Lookout

Furniture Pay Fight Won  
Schrafft Chain to Be Unchained

by Dorothy Loeb



A reversal in a WLB ruling means more money for members of Upholsters Local 76 of the CIO United Furniture Workers. The union and the Upholstered Furniture Manufacturers Association jointly requested the WLB to increase the minimum wage from \$1.30 to \$1.50 an hour. The WLB refused. The union appealed. Now comes word that the board modified its stand and approved \$1.50 an hour as the job rate, retroactive to Sept. 1. Now all upholstery shop workers who receive between \$1.30 and \$1.49 will be brought up to the new top figure and they'll get back pay to Sept. 1. Local 76 says much of the credit for the WLB switch goes to Harry Weinstock, attorney, who prepared the appeal.

The Greater Newark, N. J., CIO Council is considering building a CIO Center as a memorial to President Roosevelt. The building would include recreation facilities, an auditorium, meeting rooms and office space for CIO affiliates and would be dedicated to carrying out the ideals of the late President. A committee to study costs and methods of financing has been named by the Council. . . . A knockout of a leaflet explaining how consistent maintenance of labor's no-strike pledge combined with a constructive program has built the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers stronger and won huge benefits for its 750,000 members, has just been issued. Its cover is a splash from the Milwaukee Journal, reprinting an editorial praising the UE's protection of its members' interests while keeping production humming. A chart you can understand at a glance compares union strength and achievements on three scores in 1941 and 1944, and shows gains won along with strict enforcement of the pledge. Membership rose from 316,000 to the present 750,000. Workers covered by contracts providing a bonus for night work rose from 250,000 to 672,000. Workers covered by pacts providing call-in pay rose from 158,000 to 663,750. Those enjoying paid vacations rose from 289,000 to 730,000.

Louis Devine, first vice-president of UE Local 401 at Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J., was reelected in local elections recently by a huge margin. He is a Negro. He was opposed by three rivals, all white. Eugene Gaddy, another Negro, was reelected recording secretary without opposition. . . . The union used voting machines, borrowed from the city, for the election. Approximately 970 voted. . . . Herbert A. Klein, Federated Press correspondent traveling with the Yanks 7th Army, reports that a German soldier ran out of the woods waving his arms and crying: "Surrender! New York, Detroit, John L. Lewis!" He was taken prisoner. "Possibly New York and Detroit indicated his idea of where he'd like to be put in a prisoner of war camp," comments Klein. "But what the name of the president of the United Mine Workers was doing in his gibberish is anybody's guess and everybody's laugh."

The Maryland CIO has selected the Bretton Woods agreement as "point No. 1" in its state legislative program. All Congressmen will be approached and asked to guarantee that they'll vote for H.R. 2211, which embodies the proposals worked out for a world bank and an international credit fund. . . . Local 453 of the CIO United Auto Workers, District 31 of the CIO United Steel Workers and the Catholic Labor Alliance, all of Chicago, have denounced the Reader's Digest as anti-labor. United Shoe Workers Joint Council 25 of the same city says it doubles that and brands the magazine "traitorous to boot."

The New York Joint Board of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees has started to organize the Schrafft restaurant chain. This follows a successful drive at Longchamps. Riker's, Bickford's and other self-service restaurants are to be tackled, too. . . . Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Local 65 took a quota of \$15,000 for the Red Cross drive and raised \$16,647. This is an average contribution of close to \$2 per member. . . . Edward Ricci, business agent of Local 39, CIO Shipbuilders, has been inducted into the Army. . . . California's little Dies committee, pleading for its life and a continuation of its funds, has filed a 243-page report in the state senate. Most of it is an attack on the CIO Political Action Committee which it generously showers with red-baiting of 1944 election campaign vintage.

## Davis Ruling Widens Avenues to Pay Boosts

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UP).—Chairman J. A. Krug tonight re-stored the War Production Board's "spot authorization" program to permit limited output of civilian goods.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—In his first important directive on wage stabilization, William H. Davis, director of Economic Stabilization, widened several avenues for wage improvements.

The order, supplementing the directive of Fred Vinson, his predecessor in the post, gives the War Labor Board more flexible authority with respect to wage classifications and "fringe" issues.

The limit of one cent per hour which Vinson set on wage adjustments in "rare and unusual cases" was changed to "exceptional cases of intra plant inequities." Davis further approved "other non-basic wage rate adjustments or changes in working conditions" where the the WLB finds: "(1) that such adjustment or changes are in accordance with the substantial practice in the industry or in the area which it would be inequitable not to follow in the particular case and which would be destabilizing to the area or the industry, or (2) that they are equitably required to meet

a special or unique situation or problem within a company or industry and consequently are not of a precedent making character."

Regarding the four and six cent night differential, Davis now permits four and eight cents in such industries where round the clock operation is not a regular practice. The economic stabilizer also provided that adjustments higher or lower than the limits set forth in the order "may be approved if the board finds that the amount of the adjustment follows an already established 'clear and well-defined practice' in the industry or the area."

### Fastest Bird

The swift is the swiftest bird. It has a cruising speed of 75 miles an hour, and a top speed of 100 miles an hour.

# Green Tells House Hearing Bretton Woods Is Vital

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, April 27.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the House Banking and Currency Committee today that the AFL considered the Bretton Woods agreement of "vital importance" for lasting peace.

The Bretton Woods plan for international monetary cooperation and loans to devastated countries is essential to the success of the world peace organization, declared the AFL leader.

Green emphasized again and again that he was speaking in the name of the AFL with its millions of members.

These unseen millions tended to restrain Republican committee members somewhat. Fred L. Crawford (R-Mich.), whose mail box has been full of pro-Bretton Woods letters for weeks, edged away from direct attacks on the agreement, in questioning Green, and switched to an argument for high tariffs.

Jessie Sumner (R-Ill.), the Chicago Tribune's spokesman, made the hopeless blunder of talking about the "lower classes," when addressing a leader of labor.

Arguing for economic isolation from Britain, Miss Sumner said to Green:

"In visiting England before the war some of us were impressed with the fact that the so-called lower classes (of course, we haven't any classes in America) I mean the working classes, had a lower standard of living there than here."

Green let the crack about the "classes" go by, but he told Col. McCormick's political friend that the British people had even better social security protection than the Americans, though their wages weren't so high. And he reminded her that the "broad, unselfish" principles laid down in the Bretton Woods pact would help the two nations.

And when she came back with the assertion that one of the powers in the war coalition, whom she didn't name, was "selfish," Green drily replied that she was entitled to her own opinion.

Green lauded the international fund for monetary stabilization, proposed in the Bretton Woods plan, after praising the proposed international bank.

The fund, he said, will help eliminate the causes of economic warfare, that used to find expression in "competitive currency depreciation, discriminatory control of foreign exchange, in bilateral agreements for barter, in high tariffs, controlled reduction of imports, dumping and other practices interfering with international trade."

He said he realized the Bretton Woods plan must be supplemented "by efforts to expand and stabilize the economy and the domestic financial system of each country, constantly increasing consumer purchasing power, with great production."

"If the United States does not ratify these agreements," he told the committee, "we may be accused of bad faith by the people of the world who are relying on us for aid in their prostration and misery."

### Why the Latest Lewis Build-Up?

What is the meaning of the build-up John L. Lewis is suddenly given in Collier's magazine?

What is behind Lewis' suggestion for a "final end to the present alliance between certain sections of organized labor and political 'machines' in cities, states and the nation?"

What is Lewis' postwar perspective?

Those and other questions regarding Lewis' policy will be dealt with by George Morris in his column next Tuesday.



Pfc. Jack Foster of Jersey City, member of the U. S. Third Army, takes time off to chat with two pretty Czech girls. When the Third Army entered friendly Czechoslovakia, the non-fraternization ban was lifted.

## Marcantonio Flays Rankin as Subversive

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Rep. John E. Rankin (D-Miss), trembled with helpless rage today as he heard Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY), denounce his attacks on the Negro people as "un-American and subversive."

But Rankin had to take it. Marcantonio would not yield the floor, when Rankin yelled for a chance to reply.

Rankin had said too much already. In a frenzied attack on the petition campaign to bring the FEPC bill to the floor, started by Mary Norton (D-NJ), he had run through the gamut of race hate, and called FEPC "subversive and un-American."

When Marcantonio got the floor he threw those words back in his face.

"Equality is a fundamental American concept," said the ALP leader, rising from his seat, "and anyone who seeks to overthrow, limit, or sabotage that concept is subversive and un-American."

Rankin had appealed to returning veterans to refuse to work with Negroes.

### SHOULDER TO SHOULDER

"I want to say," cried back Marcantonio, pointing his finger at Rankin's face, "that white men, who have been fighting shoulder to shoulder with Ne-

### 70 Congressmen Sign FEPC House Petition

WASHINGTON, April 27 (FP).—Finally deciding that the only way to get the Permanent Fair Employment Practices Bill (HR 2232) up for a vote would be through the by-passing of the Tery Rules Committee, Chairman Mary T. Norton (D-NJ) filed a discharge petition in the House today.

The petition was designated as No. 4 and before the House recessed for the week-end, some 70 Congressmen had signed it.

Mrs. Norton said she was confident that the petition would receive the necessary 218 signatures within a week.

groes are not going to come back here and object to working shoulder to shoulder with them."

"The gentleman from Mississippi speaks about subverting the fundamental principles of this nation. I say there is nothing more subversive than to deprive a man of the right to make a living because of the color of his skin."

## DeLorenzo Goes to Dix, Sees Self as 'Martyr'

Thomas De Lorenzo, who stalled the draft for a year (four years according to the Times) but finally passed through the routine at Fort Dix yesterday, said his induction was a move to "get rid" of him and "fold up" his union.

De Lorenzo who refused to talk to reporters at induction headquarters had his views and a two column picture set forth in a lengthy interview spread across a page in the "Militant," organ of the Trotskyite fifth columnists.

The president of Local 365, United Automobile Workers, noted for strikes he pulled at Brewster Aeronautical Corp. plants when they were turning out planes for the

Navy, is one of the principal front men for the Trotskyites. He often addresses their meetings and campaigned for release of the 18 jailed Trotskyites at Minneapolis.

De Lorenzo pictured himself a "martyr" in the cause of labor. Referring to the mild sentence of only 30 days for false information to Civil Service authorities, as an anti-union move, he said that "even that didn't work, so now I am to be inducted into the Army."

The "Militant" says that De Lorenzo's induction, which took place despite intervention favoring him by General Lewis B. Hershey, was "deliberate government persecution." The



# Plan Allied Olympics After V-E Day

By BILL MARDO

An historic international sports tournament, involving soldier-athletes from each of the United Nations, will unfold in Europe shortly after V-E Day, it was learned yesterday. Conducted somewhat along the lines of the pre-war Olympics, except for the very important fact that Soviet athletes will for the first time be participating in the international games, this United Nations sports tournament presages the most glorious era of all for the sports world.

The games will be conducted thusly: Individual Command and Service trials will be held first, to determine the best athletes of each nation. These preliminary games will occur in various Allied camps—and when the national title-holders from each country have been designated—then the great Inter-Allied Olympics will get under way.

This, undoubtedly, will be the most momentous day in sports history. Think for a moment what this means. Great athletes, drawn from the ranks of over 14 million Allied troops in the European and Mediterranean theaters, will engage in friendly competition alongside each other—playing together in the peace just as they fought unitedly against fascism during the war.

The athletic branch of the War Department's Special Service Division announced yesterday that over \$7,500,000 has already been spent for athletic equipment to be used in the tourney.

Spadework has been in preparation for some time now. Civilian and army coaches are touring the many war theaters, instructing army officers in athletic rulings. And army personnel, men like the famed golfer, Capt. Horton Smith, are demonstrating the finer points of the game to American soldiers.

As yet, the sites for a major portion of the program are undesignated. It was reported yesterday that London has already requested to serve as locale for the football, baseball and boxing matches. But it's expected that the entire championship show will be split up into various sections of Europe, so that as many Allied troops as possible can witness it.

The term "golden era" has oft been used to describe the lush 1920s of the sports world—when such athletes as Babe Ruth, Bill Tilden and Bobby Jones were performing at their respective peaks. But if the sports fans of this generation unduly felt they were cheated in not having seen the aforementioned immortals at their very best, well, it's time to set our sights anew.

Certainly the news of the inter-Allied tournament should serve to convince everybody that in the coming years, sports will develop and flourish on a scale never before witnessed. Not only will name stars return to the fold but, more important, hitherto unknowns from every Allied nation in the world will emerge from the scheduled army Olympics to swell the ranks of sportsdom's greats.

Yes, we've got our own golden era coming up. And what an era it will be!

## Rounding Up the Loose Ends

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UP).—Sen. Albert B. (Happy) Chandler, baseball's new high commissioner, prepared to resign his congressional post today and settle down to his \$50,000-a-year job as full-time ruler of the diamond sport.

The successor to Judge Kenesaw M. Landis has a wide-scaled itinerary planned for the coming weeks on which he hopes to get the "feel" of his new duties. He first will return to his Versailles, Ky., home over the weekend where he will make arrangements for officially resigning his post in the U. S. Senate. He plans to leave the capitol Saturday.

Chandler said he had not decided whether he would move the commissioner's office from Chicago and indicated that it would not be shifted to Washington. He also reiterated that he was "for the All-Star game if it possibly can be played without interfering with the war effort."

Meanwhile, at Chicago, Leslie O'Connor, secretary to the late Judge Landis, disclosed that Chandler's first case as commissioner will be the salary dispute between the St. Louis Cardinals and their star brother battery, pitcher Mort Cooper and catcher Walter Cooper. O'Connor, who heard the evidence in the case, said he would submit his findings to Chandler for a ruling. Although the Coopers signed 1945 contracts calling for \$12,000 they asked raises to \$15,000 when shortstop Marty Marion was signed for \$13,500.

Walker is scheduled to be inducted into the Army Monday while it was disclosed today that Mort did not accompany the club on its trip to Cincinnati.

LONDON, April 27 (UP).—Golf professionals headed by Capt. Horton Smith and Lloyd Mangrum soon will play weekend matches against

Allied soldiers in the provinces, a spokesman revealed today. "There is tremendous enthusiasm among the troops to play golf and we hope to arrange a few competitions soon," he said. "We'll take 50 complete sets of clubs and a good supply of American golf balls."

WICHITA, Kan., April 27 (UP).—Australia has become the 17th affiliate in the national baseball congress global program and James Cox of Homebush, New South Wales, has been appointed Australian commissioner, J. G. Taylor Spink, global commissioner, announced today.

Australia is the third member of the British Empire to be connected with the world-wide program. The others are Canada and Jamaica.

## Baseball Standings:

(Not including yesterday's games)				American League			
N. Y.	W.	L.	Pct.	Chi.	W.	L.	Pct.
7	2	.778		5	2	.714	
Chicago	5	2	.714	N. Y.	5	2	.714
St. L.	3	2	.600	Phila.	5	2	.714
Boston	4	4	.500	Detroit	4	2	.667
B'klyn	3	4	.429	Wash.	4	3	.571
Cin.	3	4	.429	Cleve.	1	4	.200
Pitt.	2	5	.286	St. L.	1	5	.167
Phila.	2	6	.250	Boston	0	7	.000

**Games Today**  
NATIONAL LEAGUE  
New York at Brooklyn.  
Philadelphia at Boston.  
St. Louis at Cincinnati.  
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**  
Washington at New York.  
Boston at Philadelphia.  
Chicago at St. Louis.  
Other clubs not scheduled.

## Labor Aids Fight On Venereal Disease

Organized labor has become an increasingly important ally in the nation's fight against the venereal diseases, Dr. Walter Clarke, Executive Director of the American Social Hygiene Association, declared upon issuing the association's annual report for 1944.

## Dodgers Bow to Giants 5-0, As Voiselle Wins

The league-leading New York Giants and their ace right-hander, Big Bill Voiselle, yesterday shutout the Brooklyn Dodgers at Ebbets Field, 5-0.

For Voiselle, it was his third win in as many starts, while old Curt Davis suffered his first setback of the season as against two victories.

The Ottmen tallied their first run in the fourth frame, got two more in the sixth, and one apiece in the seventh and ninth innings. It was the Giants' eighth win of the early campaign.

New York 000 102 101—5 12 0  
Brooklyn 000 000 000—0 8 3  
Voiselle and Lombardi; Davis, Pfund (8) and Owen.

## Scores:

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**  
St. Louis 100 000 000—1 4 0  
Cincinnati 000 010 10x—2 8 1  
Wilks and Odea; Heusser and Just.  
Pittsburgh 000 030 000—3 8 4  
Chicago 400 210 00x—7 7 1  
Sewell, Cuccurullo (5), Rescigno (7) and Lopez; Derringer and Livingston.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**  
Washington 000 131 100—6 14 4  
New York 000 001 030—4 9 2  
Haefner and Evans; Bevins, Holcombe (5), Zuber (7), Turner (9) and Garbark.

## Hagg in Farewell Mile Run Today

The Penn Relays at Philadelphia's Franklin Field will be the scene of Gunder Hagg's farewell appearance today. The great Swedish runner is departing for home several hours after he competes in a special mile run. Hagg's only competition is expected to come from Coast Guardsman Donald O'Leary.

## 11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—First Piano Quartet  
WOR—News; Talk; Music  
WJZ—Kogan Orchestra  
WABC—News; Warren Sweeney  
WMCA—News; Music Box  
WQXR—News; Opera Arias  
11:05-WABC—Let's Pretend—Sketch  
11:30-WEAF—Smilin' Ed McConnell  
WOR—Hookey Hall  
WJZ—Betty Moore—Talk  
WABC—Billie Burke Show  
WMCA—Hello, Neighbor  
WQXR—Youth Panel  
11:45-WJZ—Shopping Talk—Lois Long

## NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—News; Consumer Time  
WOR—Hello Mom  
WJZ—Herman and Banta, Music  
WABC—Theatre of Today  
WMCA—News; Recorded Music  
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert  
12:15-WJZ—Rudie Harris—Broadway News  
12:30-WEAF—Atlantic Spotlight  
WOR—News; The Answer Man  
WJZ—News; Home and Garden  
WABC—Stars Over Hollywood  
1:00-WEAF—The Veteran's Advisor  
WOR—Jack Bundy's Album  
WJZ—News; Fun and Games; Comedy  
WABC—Grand Central Station  
WMCA—News; Recorded Music  
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony  
1:15-WEAF—Variety Musicale  
WOR—Lopez Orchestra  
WABC—Health Talk  
WMCA—Health Talk  
WQXR—Youth Panel  
1:25-WABC—News Reports  
1:30-WEAF—The Baxters—Sketch  
WOR—The Human Adventure  
WJZ—The Fighting AAF  
WABC—Report to the Nation  
WMCA—Recorded Music  
1:45-WEAF—John Mac Vane, News  
WMCA—This Is Our Town

## 2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—Doctors Look Ahead  
WOR—Wings for Tomorrow  
WJZ—News Reports  
WABC—Of Men and Books  
WMCA—News; Piano Lesson  
WQXR—News; Concert Music  
2:15-WJZ—Theodora Lynch, Soprano  
WABC—Adventures in Science  
WMCA—Christian Science Talk  
2:30-WEAF—Sports—Grantland Rice  
WOR—News—Leo Egan  
WJZ—It's a Hit—Baseball Quiz  
WABC—Carolina Hayride  
WMCA—News; Music  
WQXR—Music of Our Time  
2:45-WOR—Talk—Stanley Maxted  
WMCA—It's Navy Time  
3:00-WEAF—Rochester Symphony  
WOR—This Is Halloran  
WJZ—Saturday Senior Swing  
WABC—The Land Is Bright  
WMCA—News; Novena Service  
WQXR—News; Request Music  
3:30-WOR—Where Are They Now?  
WJZ—The Fitzgeralds  
WABC—Talk—Ely Culbertson  
WMCA—News; Science Talk  
WQXR—Request Music  
3:45-WABC—Builders of Victory  
4:00-WEAF—Drake Relays—Des Moines  
WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs  
WJZ—News; Symphony Orchestra:  
Sir Thomas Beecham  
WMCA—Ray Smith, Songs  
WQXR—News; Symphony Music  
4:15-WABC—Report From Overseas  
4:30-WOR—Variety Musicale  
WABC—Assignment, Home

## Nats Beat Yanks, 6-4; Haefner Hurls Win

By PHIL GORDON

Unable to score though they loaded the bases in the fourth, fifth and ninth innings, the New York Yankees dropped into fourth place yesterday as they bowed to the Washington Senators, 6-4, before 5,497 disgruntled spectators at the Stadium.

Milt Haefner went all the way for Washington and gave up nine hits. Though on the brink of disaster several times during the fray, the Nats' southpaw managed to come through in the pinches and thus notched his first win of the year as against one setback.

Joe McCarthy sent Floyd Bevins in to start for New York, but he went out in the fifth after being freely belted. Ken Holcomb took over until the seventh, when Zuber relieved. Milkman Jim Turner took over in the ninth and was the last Yankee hurler of the day.

Washington scored the first run of the day in the fourth inning, when Myatt walked and went to third on Joe Kuhel's single. George Binks fanned, but on the strikeout

the Nats pulled a double steal and scored Myatt on the deal. Three more Washington runs were tallied in the fifth inning. Jake Powell singled and went to third on Evans' single to right. Haefner walked, filling the bases. Myatt singled to left, scoring Powell and Evans. Joe Kuhel then banged out a single to right, scoring Haefner with Washington's fourth run of the game. They tallied once more in the sixth as Evans' single to center scored Jake Powell. Another Washington run followed in the next inning, and that was all the boys from the capitol city needed.

After scoring one run in the

sixth inning, the McCarthy men put on their only big batting show in the eighth. Buzas started it off with a single to center, Mike Garbark walked, and then Frankie Crosetti made his first appearance of the year. The Yankee veteran, pinchhitting for Zuber, promptly parked a homerun into left-field, to put the Bombers behind, 6-4. But that's the way it stayed, as the Bronxites failed to tally even though they loaded the bases again in the ninth.

The Nats pilfered the basepaths five times, three of the steals being credited to Myatt.

## RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc.  
WEAF—660 Kc.  
WOR—710 Kc.  
WJZ—770 Kc.  
WNYC—830 Kc.  
WABC—880 Kc.  
WINS—1000 Kc.  
WEVD—1230 Kc.  
WNEW—1180 Kc.  
WLIE—1190 Kc.  
WLN—1050 Kc.  
WOV—1290 Kc.  
WBNY—1480 Kc.  
WQXR—1500 Kc.

WMCA—News; Music  
5:00-WEAF—Grand Hotel—Play  
WOR—Uncle Don  
WJZ—Ellington Orchestra  
WABC—Penn Relays  
WMCA—News; Recorded Music  
WQXR—News; Musical Milestones  
5:15-WOR—Talk—Leo Egan  
5:30-WEAF—John W. Vandercook, News  
WOR—Dunham Orchestra  
WABC—Viva America  
WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs  
5:45-WEAF—Jack Owen, Baritone  
WOR—Shirley Eder, Interview  
WJZ—Jean Tighe, Songs

## 6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News; Friendship Ranch  
WOR—News; Music  
WJZ—Bruno Shaw  
WABC—News—Harry Marble  
WMCA—News; Piano Lesson  
WQXR—News; Music to Remember  
6:15-WJZ—Sports—Harry Wismer  
WABC—People's Platform  
WMCA—Dale Belmont, Songs  
6:25-WQXR—News; Dinner Orchestra  
6:30-WOR—News; Fred Vandeventer  
WJZ—Edward Tomlinson  
WMCA—Recorded Music  
6:45-WEAF—Religion in the News  
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax  
WJZ—Labor—U. S. A.  
WABC—The World Today, News  
WMCA—Talk, Jack Shafer  
7:00-WEAF—Our Foreign Policy  
WOR—Guess Who?—Quiz  
WJZ—To Be Announced  
WABC—To Be Announced  
WMCA—News; Platterbrains  
WQXR—News; Favorite Music  
7:30-WEAF—Robert Q. Lewis Show  
WOR—Arthur Hale  
WJZ—Meet Your Navy  
WABC—America in the Air  
WMCA—Brooklyn Week For the Blind Program  
WQXR—Concert Music  
7:45-WOR—The Answer Man  
WMCA—Songs of Israel  
8:00-WEAF—Gaslight Gayeties  
WOR—Frank Singiser, News  
WJZ—Early American Music  
WABC—Play—Mayor of the Town with Lionel Barrymore  
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall  
8:15-WOR—Dr. A. L. Sachar  
8:30-WEAF—Truth or Consequences  
WOR—Symphony to the Americas  
WJZ—Boston Symphony Orchestra  
WABC—The FBI in Peace and War  
WMCA—News; Recorded Music  
8:55-WABC—Ned Calmer, News

## 9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—National Barn Dance  
WOR—Hawaii Calls  
WABC—Hit Parade  
WMCA—News; Shoot the Works  
WQXR—News Reports  
9:05-WQXR—Europe This Week  
9:20-WQXR—Request Music  
9:30-WEAF—Can You Top This?  
WOR—Calling All Detectives

## Davis Wires Support To Marcantonio

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis Jr. yesterday wired Congressman Vito Marcantonio pledging support in his demand for a Congressional probe of baseball's continued Jimerow. The text of his telegram follows:

"Community elated over your splendid action with regard to Negroes in big league baseball. I am conferring with my co-workers and fellow Councilmen to see how we can take action to give strength to your move. Keep me posted on all developments. . . ."

sixth inning, the McCarthy men put on their only big batting show in the eighth. Buzas started it off with a single to center, Mike Garbark walked, and then Frankie Crosetti made his first appearance of the year. The Yankee veteran, pinchhitting for Zuber, promptly parked a homerun into left-field, to put the Bombers behind, 6-4. But that's the way it stayed, as the Bronxites failed to tally even though they loaded the bases again in the ninth.

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EASY commuting. 2, 3 rooms. Beautiful country. TR. 8-0359. Evenings.

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UNUSUAL opportunity for a thoroughly experienced toolmaker, also three experienced or inexperienced lathe hand machinists. Shop—downtown New York. Write details. Box No. 42, care Daily Worker.

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HAVE 3 ROOM bungalow or furnished room to share. Rockaway, half block beach. Convenient transportation. JE. 7-3998.



— Comment by Samuel Sillen —

# Pegler and Social-Democrats Defend White's Attack on USSR

Westbrook Pegler, the Social Democratic New Leader, and Louis Fischer have jointly rushed to the defense of W. L. White's Report on the Russians. These hate-Russia fanatics made their headlines in time for the opening of the San Francisco Conference.

The White book has been exposed by leading American correspondents in Moscow as a tissue of lies; it has been condemned by practically every reviewer as an arsenal of fascist propaganda; it has been sharply repudiated by Eric Johnston, whom White accompanied to the Soviet Union, as containing "a generous dash of fiction... which is not labeled as such."

Obviously disturbed by this unprecedented storm of protest, Pegler and his Social Democratic friends use typical fascist devices to bolster the book. Writing in the Hearst press from San Francisco, Pegler, with his usual contempt for literacy, snorts that "book reviewers have been a power in our country for a long time." In a New Leader article entitled "The Gang-Up on Bill White," John Chamberlain makes it appear that Quentin Reynolds, John Hersey, Edgar Snow and other correspondents used a "totalitarian technique" because they denounced White's book in a joint statement. Louis Fischer, exploding with inarticulate rage in The Saturday Review of Literature attacks the Soviet Union, in just the word you would expect from a Berlin subway rat, as "militaristic."

## OBJECT LESSON

According to Pegler-Chamberlain-Fischer, "the Communists and their numerous intellectual vassals have attacked White's view on Russia." But this Hitlerite line of attack, aimed in part to intimidate the "intellectual vassals," is having the opposite effect.

For many reviewers and correspondents are now learning for the first time, in terms of their own experience, the real meaning of red-baiting. The "controversy" over the White book, as

might have been predicted, has turned out to be not an ordinary disagreement but a clash between democratic and fascist thinking, between honesty and fraud, fair means and foul. And in this sense it is to be a most instructive social object lesson in the truth that the basic drives and techniques of anti-Sovietism are identical whether in Germany or in America, whether among the Peglers or the Louis Fischers.

Thus, The Saturday Review of Literature, in asking several writers to comment on Fischer's review, got some extremely interesting replies. John Hersey, author of A Bell for Adano and a correspondent recently returned from the Soviet Union, is not at all awed by the old "Moscow-agent" line. After taking direct and sharp issue with Fischer's fantastic claim that White's book is "impartial," Hersey proceeds to document his case that the book is in fact insulting, frequently untruthful, on occasion sheer invention. Hersey notes that "His [White's] account of the Katyn Forest massacres is obviously from sources sympathetic to the London Poles... it sounds very much like the Berlin radio."

## ENEMY OR ALLY?

Reading Hersey's fine statement, Louis Fischer could not help gnashing his teeth at the realization that his day as an "expert" on the Soviet Union is done, that a younger generation of American writers untainted by Trotskyism will be listened to from now on because, in Hersey's words, they approach Russia not as an opponent but as an ally.

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Twice Daily  
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2:15 & 8:30  
DOORS OPEN at 1 & 7

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CHILDREN UNDER 12 HALF PRICE  
Every Afternoon except Saturday and Sunday

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2nd YEAR Albert Borde presents  
**GERTRUDE NIESEN** in  
**FOLLOW THE GIRLS**  
Staged by HARRY DELMAR  
Featuring JACKIE GLEASON  
Buster West — Tim Herbert — Valentinoff  
44TH ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way, L.A. 4-4357  
Eves. 8:30 Sharp. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:30

"A strong, forceful and touching play."  
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"Earthy, frank and human."  
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OLIVER SMITH and PAUL FEIGAY present  
**ON THE TOWN**  
Directed by GEORGE ABBOY  
Music by LEONARD BERNSTEIN  
Book & Lyrics by BETTY COMDEN & ADOLPH GREEN. Dances by JEROME ROBBINS  
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"One of the most charming musicals ever staged—a classic!" —Rousse, World-Telegram  
MICHAEL TODD presents  
**UP IN CENTRAL PARK**  
Book by HERBERT & DOROTHY FIELDS  
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Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

And that is the crux of the matter. White, supported by Pegler and the New Leader crowd, wants America to think of the Soviet Union as an enemy. And the book is undoubtedly, despite the adverse reviews, doing considerable damage in diverting readers' minds from the war against Germany just as it is raising doubts about the San Francisco security conference. The Reader's Digest condensation reached many millions. In pamphlet form this condensation is being distributed by reactionary employers, including the Republic Steel Corporation, which has sent it to a special mailing list of about 6,000 persons. Nor can it be overlooked that in San Francisco last week, White's book was the second best seller on the non-fiction list, and in New York and Philadelphia the third best-seller.

With a different press response, to be sure, the book would have been doing much better; but the fact remains that it is a real threat, a fifth column between boards. It is not surprising that the Peglers and Social Democrats should join in pushing it as part of the desperately revived anti-Soviet campaign in the country.

## MOTION PICTURES

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NOW THRU WED.  
ARTKINO'S Famous Hit

**"PROFESSOR MAMLOCK"**  
(Russian Film, English Titles)  
— AND —

KATHARINE ★ GINGER  
HEPBURN ROGERS  
in Geo. S. Kaufman & Edna Ferber's  
**"STAGE DOOR"**

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL  
45th St. & 6th Ave. Doors Open 10:15 A.M.  
Spencer TRACY — Katharine HEPBURN  
**"WITHOUT LOVE"**  
Lucille Ball  
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture  
Spectacular Stage Presentation  
Picture at 10:20, 1:07, 3:56, 7:03, 9:55  
Stage Show at 12:11, 3:00, 6:07, 9:00

LADD-RUSSELL  
**"SALTY DOOR"**  
IN PERSON  
CHARLIE SPYAK  
and his ORCHESTRA  
JO STAFFORD  
DEAN MURPHY  
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CHERKOV'S  
**"SUMMER STORM"**  
A HILARIOUS SATIRE  
**"THE DEVIL WITH HITLER"**  
BOBBY WATSON  
HITLER'S PERFECT DOUBT  
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**ACADEMY** 135 E. 14  
BETTY SMITH'S  
**"A TREE GROWS IN BROOKLYN"**  
Dorothy McGuire ★ James Dunn  
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**"KEYS OF THE KINGDOM"**  
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Plus TONITE 5 ACTS

BRONX  
TODAY TO MON.  
**A TRIBUTE TO THE SOVIET AIR FORCE**  
SEE  
**MOSCOW SKIES**  
AND YOU'LL UNDERSTAND THE SUCCESSFUL MARCH OF THE RED ARMY.  
★ Second Feature ★  
FRED ASTAIRE ★ GINGER ROGERS  
**"FLYING DOWN TO RIO"**  
183rd St. and  
**ASCOT THEAT.** Gr. Concourse

## Evacuated Treasures Back in Museums

Paintings by Rembrandt, Raphael and Titian, and the works of the famous Russian masters Aivazovsky, Serov and Vereshchagin, are among the pictures recently returned from the East to Kiev, Odessa, Poltava and other Ukrainian cities. These treasures were evacuated before the German invasion. The museums now have their original collections, including old porcelain, carpets and masterpieces of Ukrainian folk art, as well as paintings by the famous national poet and artist Taras Shevchenko.

## 'Song to Remember' At Lane Theatre

The Columbia film Song to Remember starring Paul Muni, Merle Oberon and Cornel Wilde is playing today through Wednesday at the Lane Theatre.

## MOTION PICTURES

### THIRD BIG WEEK!

EPIC STORY OF A GIRL  
WHOSE NAME BECAME  
THE BATTLE-CRY  
OF A NATION!

*"You'll Always Remember"*  
**Zoya**  
SHE BLAZED A  
SHINING TRAIL  
OF COURAGE  
AGAINST THE  
NAZI TERROR!

Special!  
**MARSHAL STALIN'S REPORT**  
The famous speech  
in which Stalin brands  
Japan an "aggressor nation."  
An ARTKINO Release  
Original Score by DMITRI SHOSTAKOVICH  
English Text by Howard FAST

DOORS OPEN  
8:45 A.M. Daily

**STANLEY THEATRE**  
7th Ave. bet. 42 and 41 Sts.

First showing Nazi death factories. First films of Maidanek—Lublin, Poland. Block tickets on sale to organizations at reduced prices at theatre box office.

## NAZI DEATH FACTORY

### EXECUTION OF NAZI S. S. GUARDS

SEE FIRST FILMS OF MAIDANEK "THE GERMAN DEATH FACTORY" LUBLIN, POLAND—WHERE 1,300,000 HUMANS WERE PUT TO DEATH. HERE ARE THE ACTUAL FILMS OF NAZI ATROCITIES IN POLAND. A FILM YOU MUST SEE TO BELIEVE.

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**THEATRES** 40th St. & B'way — 72nd St. & B'way  
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QUEEN OF the MOVIES  
**HEDY LAMARR & CORIO**  
**"ECSTASY SARONG GIRL"**  
SHE PUTS A NEW KIND OF PEP INTO AN OLD KIND OF FUN!  
TOGETHER FOR THE FIRST TIME!

Two Stunning Spectacles from Russia and France!  
**55th ST. PLAYHOUSE - East of 7th Avenue**  
SERGEI EISENSTEIN'S  
**"ALEXANDER NEVSKY"**  
★ Music by Serge Prokofiev ★  
Highly praised by Olin Downes for its lifting musical score!  
**"AMPHITRYON"**  
THE FRENCH MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA!

**CHEKHOV FILM FESTIVAL**  
Two Great Comedies  
**"MARRIAGE" and "JUBILEE"**  
IRVING Place  
**PUCCINI's "MADAME BUTTERFLY"**  
Tchaikovsky's "SWAN LAKE" Ballet  
14th St. & UNION SQ.  
GR. 5-6975

## Just Another Japanese Spy Melodrama

BETRAYAL FROM THE EAST. RKO-Radio picture at the Palace Theater. Directed by William Berke. Based on book by Alan Hynd. Cast includes Lee Tracy, Nancy Kelly, Richard Loo, Abner Biberman, Regis Toomey, Philip Ahn. Prologue by Drew Pearson.

Betrayal From the East is the usual five-and-dime variety of oily Japanese spies and the rugged American who is basically honest and patriotic.

Lee Tracy, a smart operator is contacted, just before Pearl Harbor, by Japanese spies to get them the Army plans dealing with the Panama Canal. Promising them everything, Tracy then works hand in hand with the U.S. Army Intelligence. Oh yes, there's a girl, Nancy Kelly, in the film somewhere and she's a spy for our side.

In the course of successfully frustrating the enemy, Tracy and the gal lose their lives but the Japanese ringleaders are captured by FBI agents.

News and radio commentator Drew Pearson appears at the beginning of the film to advise us that it all happened. He reappears at the end of the film to warn us that it can happen again... unless we keep our guard up.

The camerawork is okay, but the script and the direction are on par with the story.

—JAY B.



# Red Army Captures Potsdam

LONDON, April 27 (UP).—Soviet shock troops today captured Berlin's Tempelhof Airdrome, cutting the last avenue of escape from the city for high-ranking Nazis, possibly including Adolf Hitler himself.

Moscow front dispatches said tanks and soldiers of two Soviet Army groups had made a new junction in the shattered heart of the dying Reich capital and were storming the Nazis' last crumbling defense line.

Outside devastated Berlin the Soviets captured Potsdam, seat of the Hohenzollern dynasty, swept to within 16 miles of the U. S. 9th Army along the lower Elbe River, and uncorked a 16-mile advance along the Baltic coast in a drive aimed at sealing off the Nazis' northern redoubt.

The Moscow war bulletin disclosed that the main German force was backed into an area of about 30-square miles in the center of Berlin, and being raked by Soviet artillery and rocket shells and aerial bombs.

Moscow dispatches said that both armies, forcing a trap within a trap, had met in the Charlottenburg area west of the Tiergarten section, into which thousands of Germans were fleeing for a last stand.

Marshal Stalin issued three rapid-fire Orders of the Day to salute triumphs by three Soviet Army groups. Victory guns were audible to listeners in London on the Moscow radio. A total of 68 salvos were fired by 796 artillery pieces.

Stalin's orders announced that

Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Armies, constricting the western side of the outer siege arc drawn around Berlin, had taken Potsdam and Spandau, and pushed out 32 miles beyond the city limits to Rathenow, 16 miles from Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's 9th Army Yanks along the Elbe at Tangermünde.

Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army burst up to the Elbe River at a new point by taking Wittenberg, 25 miles downstream from Torgau where the first Soviet-American junction in force was made.

Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's 2nd White Russian Army, lashing out along the Baltic coast, battered forward some 16 miles to win Prenzlau and Angermünde in a drive toward a junction with the British 2nd Army battling in the Hamburg area.

The Soviet Army newspaper Red Star said the Germans were holding hundreds of Russian hostages at strategic points in Soviet-held territory, who would be endangered by efforts to blast out doomed Nazi nests.

## Mussolini, Graziani Seized By Partisans, Rome Radio Says

ROME, April 27 (UP).—Benito Mussolini, accompanied by four of his highest Fascist henchmen, three of them member of the Fascist Grand Council, was seized by Italian patriots as he tried to flee to Switzerland, Radio Rome said today.

Reports from Berne said Mussolini's wife, Donna Rachele; their son, Vittorio; a daughter Edda and Mussolini's nephew Vito Mussolini, had been turned back by Swiss border officials.

Rome Radio, quoting the Partisan radio at Milan, said Il Duce was arrested with Roberto Farinacci, former secretary of the Fascist Party; Alessandro Pavolini, minister of propaganda; Giulio Buffarini-Guidi, minister of internal affairs; and Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, commander of the southern front in the Ethiopian war and

later Mussolini's Chief of Staff.

An Italian socialist spokesman announced over Radio Milan that Mussolini must be handed over to a People's Tribunal to be judged.

ROME, April 27 (UP).—U. S. 5th Army troops today entered the big Italian port of Genoa, last German naval base on the Mediterranean, and other 5th Army troops are driving on the industrial cities of Turin and Milan, reported blazing in armed revolt against the crumbling German armies.

Premier Ivanoe Bonomi tonight hailed liberation of north Italy as an accomplished fact—a "milestone in world civilization."

The partisan-controlled "Free Genoa" radio reported that Genoa had been freed by 4,000 workers and students forming what it called the "Disegno" and "Garibaldi" divisions.

## Goering on Lam With Loot, Says Moscow

LONDON, April 27 (UP).—Radio Moscow today said that Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering had escaped from Berlin by plane with a \$20,000,000 nest egg.

The broadcast, heard here by Exchange Telegraph, said Goering departed in an unknown direction "after collecting his nest egg."

## Okinawa Gains Made on Entire Line

GUAM, Saturday, April 28 (UP).—Veteran American infantrymen drove through Japanese defenses on southern Okinawa to the vicinity of important Machinato airdrome on the west coast Thursday, it was announced today, as gains were made along the entire line.

## French Refuse U.S. Request on Stuttgart

PARIS, April 27 (UP).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle's cabinet today rejected an American request that French troops evacuate Stuttgart and turn it over to an American Military Government.

A communique said the question now was subject to negotiation between France and other Allied Governments, and French forces would remain in the city until the French zone of occupation is defined.

## Daily Worker

Daily Worker, New York, Saturday, April 28, 1945



Self-propelled guns of the Red Army roll toward the center of Berlin despite the boasting sign (right) that Berlin Remains German. Late accounts report that Berlin isn't remaining German or much of anything at all except shambles of death and ruin left by guns above.

## The Veteran Commander

### THE THING IS FALLING TO PIECES

WHAT is left of Germany—and that isn't much—is falling to pieces. Within the last few hours we have learned the following things: The American First Army has joined hands with one of the armies of the First Ukrainian Army Group on the Elbe between Torgau and Wittenberge. Thus the physical and absolute incision cutting Germany in two has been made. In fact, the eastern and western fronts from now on are becoming the northern and southern fronts. A change in the German High Command reflects this transformation: Field Marshal von Busch has been put in command of the northern group of German troops, while Field Marshal Kesselring is now in command of the southern group.

Between the northern and southern fronts the battle of Berlin is fast drawing to a close. Soviet troops are squeezing the two main pockets in which the Germans are caught and their outer ring of encirclement is quickly spreading westward in the direction of the Elbe where it will broaden the sector of contact with American troops to embrace the whole distance between Wittenberg and Wittenberge (please do not confuse these two places; the former is about 100 miles up the Elbe from the latter).

The two anchors of the new northern front—Bremen and Stettin have been captured by the British and Russians, respectively. As a matter of fact, the quick fall of Stettin without any large-scale battle for the port being mentioned in Soviet communiques seems to indicate that Busch's command is quickly disintegrating. How-

ever, in this connection it must be remembered that Mecklenburg and Schleswig-Holstein are full of lakes, marshes, rivers and canals and the progress of British and Soviet troops who appear destined to operate on the northern front (between Hamburg and Swinemünde) may be rather slow.

In the Czechoslovak pocket, the western bastion of Hebe (Eger) has fallen to Gen. Patton and the eastern bastion of Brno (Bruenn) has fallen to Marshal Malinovsky.

Between the Czechoslovak pocket and the Alpine redoubt, other Patton columns and Marshal Tolbukhin are now only some 75 miles apart. Patton has crossed the Austrian frontier near Passau and is now the nearest to Berchtesgaden (75 miles).

Patche's Seventh Army has captured Regensburg (Ratisbon) and is bearing down on Munich from several sides.

The French have reached the Swiss border between the Rhine and Lake Constance.

In Italy the key fortress covering the approaches to the Brenner Pass, Verona, has fallen to Allied troops. The road to Milan, Venice and Bolzano is now open. The rapidity of Allied progress on the front seems to indicate the Germans here, too, are in a state of complete disintegration. Italian partisans are reported to be at least in partial control of Milan, Turin and Genoa.

Marshal Tito is fighting for Fiume and has pushed a spearhead past that city in the direction of Trieste.

The Thing is falling to pieces completely.

## 5 Girl Performers Hurt in Circus

A high acrobatic act of Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey circus collapsed in the presence of 15,000 persons yesterday, spilling 10 performers—eight girls and two men—and two heavy ladders into a heap in the sawdust ring. Five girls were injured, two seriously.

All up and down the oval of tiered seats of Madison Square Garden, spectators leaped to their feet, paling and gasping.

But the show went on, and if there had been the slightest possibility of panic it was stilled by the level-headed courage of the per-

formers in the other acts, who went on as though nothing had happened.

The five girls, their tights and spangles torn, were carried out on stretchers and taken to Polyclinic Hospital across the street.

They were Angela and Muncie

Antalek, sisters; Violet Repensky, Yvonne Trembrey, and Jerry Hill. Miss Angela Antalek's right leg was broken. Miss Repensky appeared injured internally, and physicians feared Miss Hill had spinal injuries. Miss Trembrey and Miss Muncie Antalek were severely bruised.

## Dittmar Surrenders, Says Hitler in Berlin

LONDON, April 27 (UP).—Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, radio voice of the German High Command, surrendered to the American Ninth Army at Magdeburg on Wednesday and told his captors that Adolf Hitler is still in Berlin, it became known today.

